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Have the latest designs of silver plated ware. Call and examine their variety, at 100 Wood street.

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The genuine preparation can be had at Jos. Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, special agent for Western Pennsylvania.

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Can have their hair restored to its natural color, and if it has fallen out, create a new growth, by using
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The latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

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We have just received a large invoice of these dyes, comprising all the popular colors, including Solferina, blue and green and are prepared to sell them very low.
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A large assortment, embracing every variety of recent patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

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China Ware.
The newest patterns; elegant tea sets; an unlimited assortment of every article of China ware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

The Daily Commercial.

KANSAS AND COLORADO.

Agricultural Development—Suggestions to Emigrants—The Kansas Pacific Railway.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
DENVER, November 15, 1869.

Press of business is my excuse for so long neglecting to write. Excepting the construction of the railroads which meet here, there is little of interest transpiring in this part of the country. The hostile Indians have mostly returned to their reservations, and the energetic, and, wherever possible, conciliatory policy of this year is producing good and lasting fruits. From this time forward the development of the great pastoral region stretching from the Rocky Mountains four hundred miles eastward will probably be unchecked by Indian depredations.

The effects of the removal of this incubus are already visible. Ranchemen, often backed by eastern capital, are locating themselves throughout Eastern Colorado; some with herds numbered by hundreds, which will rapidly grow to thousands.

For two years the agricultural produce of this Territory has not only supplied the mining population, but a considerable surplus has been handed beyond it to supply the wants of the builders of the Union Pacific Railroad. The extent of land under cultivation is not great, but the exuberance of growth where rightly irrigated makes the product disproportionately large. The yield of wheat, oats, barley and vegetables is unsurpassed in California. At the Agricultural Fair, which I visited a few weeks ago, there were exhibited potatoes weighing two pounds each, turnips of 30 to eighty-four, and other vegetables almost as enormous. Corn does not ripen here, the early frosts preventing the ripening of all except the small, hard-grained varieties. Fruit can be grown in the country to the south of Denver, but the city is now supplied from California and the east. Hay is abundantly cut on the rich natural meadows, mostly bottom land, and the dryness of the air is such as to cure it without additional labor, for few rains occur after the middle of summer. In the spring and early summer the grass is often enough, but it soon passed through natural meadows where the grass overtops a man on horseback, but generally it is short and thin.

This hasty sketch of the agricultural capabilities of colorado is designed as a basis for some advice to those who think of settling here. In the first place, no one should come to the business of not think of going to the mines, unless he can do so there without expensive machinery and large workings requiring capital. The richest mountains of Colorado comes from a few large operators, whose diggings yielding less than $200,000 a year, employ many miners, and are rich mines, but they must have rich lodes to enable them to do.

The completion of the Kansas Pacific Railway to Denver next summer, soon to be followed by a road through the heart of the mining district will give a new impetus to mining, and the prices of the principal necessaries of life may be incidentally increased. This will cause a flood of gold and silver, and those willing to work hard for two or three dollars per day may safely come next spring. But do not dream of quickly making a pile.

Town population is in excess here, and commercial enterprises overcrowded. Efficient clerks are barely making a living, and most tradesmen, but carpenters, brick-makers, saw-mills and machine shops are most needed. Raw materials—coal, iron, limestone and fire-clay—are good and abundant, and the base of the mountains affords plenty of water power and wood close to the iron and coal. But until capital is invested in the development of these resources iron from the Northern workers stay away.

There remain two pursuits which present real and sufficient inducements for immigrants, cultivation of the soil and stock raising. Here these are usually distinct occupations, the latter being mostly carried on at the unsettled ranches which allow wide range for the cattle. Almost no expense follows the first outlay. Hay enough is cut from the wild grass to last through the short winter, and the ranchman need buy little more than bread and clothing. If a good shot he can keep his family supplied with venison and other game without going out of sight of the cattle he is watching. Thus living, in a few years he becomes wealthy by the increase of his cattle. Nor is this all. Such health, such high physical enjoyment is merely living as is enjoyed by such a life in such a climate as is worth more than fortunes acquired in any other way. Many of these ranchmen have been shattered by the everlasting jar of business, and have died from dyspepsia, or disappointed who think they have exhausted all that is good in life, try it. Here is a restorative worth more than Kyo other. Settle down, give it time to act, and rise to vigorous manhood or a hale and enjoyable old age. Or try farming by irrigation. This is a more plodding life, and not always yet less so than Eastern farming. There the weather is the great nuisance, when your wheat cut or hay is cut it rains; when your corn is planted it won't. Here irrigation is never hindered by rain; no rust or mildew comes; no drought dries up the mountain stream that reaches your fields, and makes it produce two or three an average Eastern crop. The prosperity of the Mormons can be attributed almost entirely to some methods as theirs. Co-operative associations and stock companies will be formed to water almost every valley from the mountains for ten miles to the south of Denver, which has been called the Queen of the American Desert, small sit in the midst of well watered fields and gardens, whose beauty shall return to the mining regions of the mountains, whence the treasure, and again flow down in a golden stream.

"Clandite jam rivos, pueri, sat prata biberunt."

Profits on Wheat Raising.

Minnesota, in proportion to its population, raises more wheat than any State in the Union. The surplus of this year's crop will exceed twenty millions of bushels; yet the farmers are very much dissatisfied, and protest that at present prices the balance is on the wrong side of the ledger. The St. Paul *Dispatch* says an intelligent farmer who has had some practical experience in the business, finds that his cash account has a balance on the wrong side this fall, and gives the following figures as the amount it cost him to raise his crop:

Plowing, per acre	$2 00
Cost of seed, 1½ bush. per acre, at "the price last spring"	1 50
Seeding and dragging, per acre	1 00
Cutting with reaper	1 00
Binding	1 25
Hauling	1 00
Threshing 15 bush. at 8c. per bush	1 20
Taxation & rent for land	1 00
Interest on land at 8 per acre (10 per cent.)	1 00
	$12 19

Average yield eighteen bushels per acre, making the cost of production sixty-seven and two-third cents. Calculate the cost of transportation to New York, and one may judge of the amount of profit realized by the western farmers at the current market rates.

At Venice, one night of her stay there, the Empress Eugenie dismissed her gondoliers and hired a common ferryboat, which can be hired at seventy-five centimes an hour. She made a little tour of about twenty minutes, accompanied by Count Murat, and then landed, in order to go on foot to the Piazzo San Marco through the back streets. She paid the boatman twenty francs, and the fortunate fellow, recognizing the Empress, bowed to the water—to express his thanks. When he had recovered his upright position the woman was gone, but a gentleman stood in the place she had just occupied, talking to a man in a shooting-jacket, and asked him how much he would take for the two cushions. They were the cushions of the boat. The man laughed in his face.

"I will give you twenty francs," said the stranger. The boatman looked serious. "You shall have thirty," said the stranger. The bargain was closed. The boatman pocketed the thirty francs, and the gentleman whose nationality had not been discovered, though it is said he is a large eligner, walked away with his two cushions. It he the gentleman that had offered a hundred francs for the Empress's pocket-handkerchief? Some people think he hails from the British isles, others that he is a Yankee.

CHICAGO is jubilant over reduced telegraphic rates consequent on the completion of the Atlantic and Pacific line to that city. The Western Union, which has hitherto enjoyed a monopoly, has cut down its tariff under the pressure of competing companies. The *Tribune* thinks one effect of the reduced rates will be to shelve all schemes for a Government telegraph system.

Reduction in Teas and Coffees.

Dealers in this section of the country can no longer complain of excessive profits demanded on teas and coffees. Jenkins & Bro. are making a revolution in prices, and they guarantee satisfaction as to prices. See their advertisement on this page.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1869. NO. 69.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Customs Commissioner's Report

The Spanish Gunboats—Some Curious Revelations Promised—Relations of Naval and Diplomatic Officers—Testimony of Admiral Porter and the Assistant Secretary of State—Gold Found in Maryland—Political Animosity in Georgia—The Pacific Railway Difficulty Settled—The Junction Fixed at Ogden.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 23, 1869.

The Customs Commissioner's Report.

Judge Sergeant, Commissioner of Customs, has finished his report for the year ending September 30th. The receipts for the year have been from customs $180,048,426; fines, penalties and forfeitures $754,415; Steamboat Inspectors $200,848; storage and services of United States officers $27,551; official fees $580,000. Total, $181,881,892. The total expenditures were $14,266,631. The fines, penalties and forfeitures last year were $400,000. About $175,000,000 of custom receipts were in gold, and the receipts are equal to $234,000,000 in currency. The cost of collection has been two and a third per cent. currency. In 1866 the present Commissioner secured the passage of a bill providing for the printing of all the books and blanks for the custom service, but the law has not been executed till the present year. Now the Public Printer is rapidly supplying a uniform style of books and blanks at a saving for books of fully one-quarter, and now the same method of book keeping is pursued and accounts are much systematized and simplified. The cost of furnishing the blanks is estimated at about $80,000. The Commissioner recommends the codifying of the custom laws and modification of many now in force. He also recommends the restoration of Sault St. Marie as a port of entry, instead of Marquette.

The Spanish Gunboats.

The intimation in the New York papers today that the recent action of our Government relative to the Spanish gunboats meets with hostility from the Minister of Spain, is a pure fiction. There is a very curious history beneath the doings of the last three or four days, which is likely enough to be made public in a short time. It will probably show that the Spanish Minister has not yet demanded the release of the boats; that the Peruvian minister is not in position to furnish any evidence against them, and that the intention of the President is to press the proceedings under the libel to an early conclusion. The libel was first called to these boats in June last by the Peruvian Minister, who claimed that they were intended for warlike use against his country. On this complaint or information they were placed in the surveillance of the naval authorities. Their armament was sent from Spain two months ago, and when a man them reached New York last Sunday. Fifteen of the whole thirty could be made ready for use in twenty-four hours' notice. What will be developed before the United States Commissioner at the hearing on the libel cannot now be stated.

Relations of Naval and Diplomatic Officers.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day called Admiral Porter and Wm. Hunter, Assistant Secretary of State, and questioned them concerning the relations of naval and diplomatic officers abroad. Mr. Hunter said differences had often arisen between the officers of the two services, but none of them had never been open rupture until the case of the Washburne troubles in Paraguay. He further said the State Department rarely had any difficulty in putting such orders as it desired in any given case from the Navy Department. Admiral Porter gave his views at great length, maintaining the idea that orders in all cases ought to come from the proper naval superiors, for the reason that the navy officers abroad are much less likely to get into trouble and to act hastily than the diplomats.

The Gold Found in Maryland.

Commissioners Capron and Delano, and other gentlemen who went from here to the Georgia State Fair, are expected to reach Savannah from Florida to-morrow. Mr. Vandenhoff, Secretary, and John Bloodgood, Treasurer, Numismatic Society, are here, and with Mr. Linderman, Executive Committee. The association is to be called the "National Bloodgood Monument Association." Over 200 Maryland citizens already six hundred subscribers to the fund.

General Butler to-day gave bail in $15,000 upon the charge of Miss Florence of misappropriating the Twiggs swords and certain plate, delivered to Secretary Belknap for safe custody.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

There is no truth in the rumor of the escape of three of the Cuban Junta.

MOVEMENT FOR THE RELEASE OF THE CUBA.

It is said Mr. Lemus, of the Cuban Junta, has made an application for the release of the steamer Hornet, with a view to secure her release.

FORGERS ARRESTED.

Four persons have been arrested in Brooklyn for forging a will purporting to be that of a Cuban named Bell, who died in August, 1867, inheriting his only daughter and leaving the property to another party.

DEATH OF A PIONEER EXPRESSMAN.

A. C. M. Smith, a pioneer in the express business, died at Greenpoint, Long Island, to-day.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

The steamship Java, from Europe, arrived to-night. The former brings mails to the 13th inst.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Opera goers were delighted to-night by the reproduction of the long promised "Wm. Tell," in Italian, at the Academy of Music. Parquette and dress circle were filled with rare splendidity, with the great tenor song, by Lefranc, in the fourth act, usually omitted from the length of the music, were faultless of the performance.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART.

A large gathering of artists and capitalists was held this evening in the Union League Club rooms, for the purpose of establishing a national gallery of art, metropolitan art museum. Wm. Cullen Bryant presided. Addresses were delivered by Prof. Comfort, of Princeton, Jas. Lyman Cox, Dr. Thompson; Mr. Hart, Architect of the Academy of Design; Mr. Church, Mr. Richardson, and; Russell Sturges and others. Resolutions to carry the project into effect were unanimously accepted, and a committee of fifty was appointed to perfect the scheme.

MICHIGAN.

Convention in the Interest of the Northern Pacific and Michigan short Line Railroad.

DETROIT, November 25.—A convention in the interest of the Northern Pacific and Michigan Short Line Railroad met at Hagins at half past o'clock P. M., and organized by the selection of Hon. J. F. Driggs as temporary Chairman. About sixty delegates from Detroit, Port Huron, Ann Arbor, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Adrian, Ledo, Chicago, Oregon, and elsewhere, were present. Letters were read from Senator Howard, Governor Baldwin, Judge Cook, Major Page, of Oswego, John A. Poor and John Neal, of Portland, Maine; Hon. T. W. Ferry, Edgar Conklin, and others.

Mr. Driggs read an able report, showing the resources of Northern Michigan, and the extent of the traffic between Lake Superior and Saginaw. During the year 1869 the mineral product of the Lake Superior district amounted to $8,500,000; the lumber trade of the State to about $25,000,000. The total product of Northern Michigan for 1869, from mines, quarries, forests, fisheries and farms, amounted in value to about four hundred millions of dollars.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported Hon. John Moore, of Saginaw, as President, nine Vice-Presidents and three Secretaries. A short address was made by the Chairman, and the Convention adjourned until 7 P. M.

At the evening session the Committee on Resolutions and Business reported that they would not be able to complete their report until to-morrow. At 9 o'clock a meeting was made by Hon. Wm. A. Howard, of Grand Rapids; H. H. Emmons, of Detroit, and others, when the Convention adjourned until 9 A. M. to-morrow.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of a Japanese Prince—Heavy Gale—Many Wrecks Reported—Gold Discovered in Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 23.—A Japanese Prince and suite arrived in the China steamer yesterday, as a special Commissioner, sent by the Emperor to inquire into the causes of the late Japanese laborers on the Sandwich Islands.

The General Superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad has gone to Ogden to take possession of the road between Ogden City and Promontory, for the Central Company, and to arrange the necessary depots at the junction there.

There has been a heavy gale at the North, and numerous wrecks are reported. The bark Maria J. Smith, with lumber, is ashore in Bodega Sound. The bark Buena Vista is reported ashore near here. The Governor of British Columbia was applied to for a gunboat to go to Barclay Sound to look after the wreck. The bark Wabashaw was wrecked in the straits of Fuca on November 7th, and was a total loss. The crew were saved.

Alaska advices state that gold has been discovered on the barsof streams running into Cook Inlet. Gen. Hurlbut has been elected delegate to Congress from Alaska.

Pier, Daunals & Co's Cream Ale
Is brewed at the Oregon Brewery, on Stevenson street. Those wishing to buy this excellent beverage can leave their orders in person, or send them by mail. This ale, which is guaranteed pure and excellent, is put up in barrels and half barrels, and delivered to all parts of the city, Birmingham and Allegheny.

Spalding's Jatamansi
Contains no lead or sulphur, but it will restore the hair to its natural color. tf

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Good News from Dr. Livingstone—Arrival of Bishops in Rome—Failure of Liverpool Grain Merchants—Examination of the Bishop of Havana—Ship Wrecked off the English Coast—The Political Situation in France—Spanish Republicans Implicated in the Cuban Insurrection—Another Protest from the Sultan, &c., &c.

Latest from Dr. Livingstone.

LONDON, November 24.—It is now absolutely certain that the African traveler, Dr. Livingstone, is safe. The Duke of Argyle yesterday received a telegram from the Governor of Bombay, containing the information that he (the Governor) had just received a letter from Dr. Livingstone himself, dated Ujiji, May 13, 1869. He was in good health and everywhere well treated.

The Bishop of Havana.

MADRID, November 23.—The Bishop of Havana, recently arrested at Cadiz, was brought to this city to day under guard. He will have an examination immediately.

Arrival of Bishops in Rome.

ROME, November 23.—About one hundred and fifty Bishops have already arrived here. A great many of them are from America.

Ship Wrecked.

LONDON, November 23.—The ship Spendthrift, from Shanghai, with tea, was totally wrecked off Dungeress, only fifty miles from ports.

Business Failures in Liverpool.

There have been many failures in the grain trade at Liverpool. Several of the firms had extensive American connections.

The Elections in Paris.

PARIS, November 23.—The city is entirely tranquil. Ministers Bourbon and Leroux have been re-elected Deputies.

Napoleon to Remain in Paris.

PARIS, November 23.—The Emperor has decided to remain in Paris for the present.

The Bishop of Orleans Reprimands.

The Bishop of Orleans reprimands M. Veuillot, editor of the nitra montane organ here, for the publication of articles in favor of the infallibility of the Pope.

The Political Situation in France.

LONDON, November 25.—The *Times*, on the political situation in France, says the hopes which were lately raised of the formation of a Ministry under Olliver have vanished. The Emperor has resolved to retain his present advisers in office, at least until the meeting of the Chambers, when men may be required to lead the Imperial majority in the Government and the Legislature. Whether their appointment will precede or follow the opening of the Chambers no longer depends upon any question of Imperial preference or parliamentary vote, is of little consequence. The legislature, it true to itself, will always have the last word on the subject. It is for the legislature to enlighten the sovereign, to bring its wishes to bear on him, and impose them if necessary upon him.

Another Revolt from the Sultan.

LONDON, November 23.—The Sultan protests against the act of the Viceroy of Egypt in proclaiming the independence of the Suez Canal as a trespass on his sovereignty.

Vessel Aground at Suez.

A dispatch from Suez reports that the Egyptian steamer Lady has been aground two days off that port.

Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, November 24.—In obedience to repeated orders from the Spanish Agent, Mr. Hope, who has fallen into ridiculous blunders by tampering with the agitations of the Republicans.

But this characteristic postscript covers the once more informations:—

P. S.—Always expecting news from Africa: a large tribe lives in underground houses in Etna. Some excavations are said to be thirty miles long, and have running rills in them—a subterranean river. The natives stand a siege in these "writings" therein, I have been told by one of the people, are on wings of animals, and not letters. Of course, the world have to see them. They are said to be very dark, well-made.

CORRECTING HISTORY.

A Dubious Story About the First Steamboat Ever Launched.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, writing from Hopkinsville, Ky., tells a story about the first craft ever moved by steam, which he asserts was launched on the Potomac in 1785. The inventor was James Rumsey, of Berkeley county, Virginia. He constructed and launched his model in 1785, using *wooden barrels* for boilers. The correspondent of the *Courier-Journal* adds:

The model was a success, and of capacity to transport two men. There were present at the time, among others, a captain Morrow and a Mr. Pitch. From some cause Morrow suspected that Pitch was unfair designs on Rumsey's invention and ordered him to leave the ground. Pitch went to New York and unsuccessfully attempted to form a company, but failed. Fulton being aware of Pitch's plan and its failure and being of superior genius, supplied the deficiency, and in course of time built and run by steam a boat. In the mean time, Rumsey, who was a poor man, and unable to secure sufficient patronage in the United States for his project, his plan, went to England, where he and his plans were favorably received by men of means. He there built a steamboat, and a few evenings before he was to launch it and make a trial run, while delivering a lecture before a scientific society in London, on the motive power of steam and kindred subjects, was attacked with severe pain in the head. He paused, placed his hand on his forehead, fell, and died. His bones now repose in Westminster Abbey. Such is my information on this subject. James Rumsey was the brother of Dr. Edward Rumsey, who died in Christian county, Ky., in the year 1826 or '28, and uncle of the late Hon. Edward Rumsey.

DOCTOR LIVINGSTONE.

The Sources of the Nile Established.

Letter from the Explorer to Lord Clarenden—His Important Geographical Discoveries in Central Africa.

At the opening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London, on the 8th inst., Sir R. Murchesen, President in the chair, the report of Dr. Livingstone to the British Government, on his explorations in Central Africa and at the sources of the Nile, was read.

WHERE THE NILE RISES.

Dr. Livingstone's report is dated "Near Lake Bangweolo, South Central Africa, July, 1868." It begins with a reference to his dispatches of February, 1867, in which he had recorded his impression that he was then on the watershed between the Zambesi and either the Congo or the Nile. Further observation subsequently convinced him that his impression was essentially correct, and with his habitual modesty he announces one of the most glorious discoveries in the annals of modern geographical exploration, by saying: "I think I may safely assert that the chief sources of the Nile arise between ten degrees and twelve degrees south latitude, or nearly in the position assigned to them by Ptolemy, whose river Rhapta is probably the Rovuma." The short sketch of his discoveries which he then proceeds to give conclusively shows that the springs of the Nile have hitherto been searched for very much too far to the north. "They rise some four hundred miles south of the most southerly portion of the Victoria Nyanza, and, indeed, south of all the lakes except Bangweolo." His finding a chain of lakes connected by rivers far to the south of Lake Tanganyika has encouraged him in this view for the further realization of which will, as Dr. Livingstone promises, and as Sir Roderick Murchison believes, settle the question of the sources of the Nile.

AN UPLAND COUNTRY COLD FOR AFRICA.

After announcing his discoveries in regard to the Nile, Dr. Livingstone describes an upland country. Leaving the valley of the Loangwa, which enters the Zambesi at Zumbo, we climbed up what seemed to be a great mountain mass, but it turned out to be only the southern edge of an elevated region, which is from 3,000 to 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. This upland may roughly be said to cover a space of 6,000 square miles, or about 80 miles square. It is generally covered with dense open forest, has an undulating, sometimes hilly surface, is well watered, and is dotted by numerous rivulets, and, for Africa, is cold. It slopes from the south to the north, and we have found no part of it under 3,000 feet of altitude. The country of Usanga, immediately to the south of the space indicated, is also an upland, and affords pasture for large herds of cattle the property of the Basango, a remarkably light colored race, very friendly to strangers. Usango forms the eastern side of a great trough or elongated valley. The other or western side is formed by the hills which are called the mountains beyond the copper mines of Katanga. Still farther west, and beyond the Kone range or plateau, our acquaintance the Zambesi, under the name of Jambaji, is said to rise. The southern end of the great valley enclosed between Usango and the Kone range is between 11 degrees and 12 degrees south. It was named by what are called the Kone mountains, because, when first discovered, the Kone were the Emperor have resolved to retain his present advisers in office, at least until the meeting of the Chambers, when men may be required to lead the Imperial majority in the Government and the Legislature. Whether their appointment will precede or follow the opening of the Chambers no longer depends upon any question of Imperial preference or parliamentary vote, is of little consequence. The legislature, if true to itself, will always have the last word on the subject. It is for the legislature to enlighten the sovereign, to bring its wishes to bear on him, and impose them if necessary upon him.

Arrival from the Suez Fleet in the Mediterranean.

PARIS, November 23.—The *Journal Officiel* has received the following dispatch from Port Said: "The imperial yacht Aigle, with the Empress on board, and the entire Suez fleet, left yesterday and reached the Mediterranean to-day. The success of the inauguration is complete. The Empress will leave Cairo Thursday or day on his return to Europe."

Cable Leased.

LONDON, November 23.—The Anglo-American Telegraph Company has leased over their Atlantic cablesto a German company, with whom negotiations have long been pending. The term of the lease is five years.

Condition of Peru.

LONDON, November 23. Evening.—Consols 93⅞@93¾; 5-20s, 86¾@86⅞; Illinois Central, 85¾@85⅞; 8s, 10-40s 93⅞. At Frankfort bonds active. Erie 20s@Illinois 90⅝; Atlantic and Great Western, 23.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, November 23.—Bourse steady; rentes 71 francs 55 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, November 24.—Cotton market steady; sales of uplands 15,000; Orleans 12,000; sales 8,000 bales. Manchester market quiet.

Breadstuffs dull and three days old quarters, including 10,000 American. California white wheat 10s 3d; red 9s 8d; red winter, 9s 8d. Flour, 25s 9d. Corn—mixed No. 2, 29s 3d. Oats, 3s 6d. Peas, 43s 6d. Pork, 85s. Beef, 115s. Lard, 73s 9d. Cheese, 68s. Bacon, 67s 6d for new.

Spirits turpentine, 29s refined, 1s 9d. Turpentine, 27s 3d. Linseed oil, £31 15s.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, November 23.—Tallow, 47s 3d. Sugar, on spot 38s 9d; afloat, 28s 3d. Calcutta linseed, 60s 6d.

Petroleum Markets.

Petroleum à Antwerp firm at 61¾ francs. Rosenen, 31 francs. Spirits, 34.

ANTWERP, November 23, Evening.—Petroleum closed quiet at 61½ francs.

Have Cotton Market.

HAVRE, November 23.—Cotton declining; sales, 1,000 bales.

HAVRE, November 23.—Cotton closed declining; tres ordinaire, on spot, 136 francs; low middling to *strict* 138@140.

"The Steel Difficulty."

From the Iron Age.]

Mr. James I. Cooper, of the firm of Hussey, Wells & Co., Pittsburgh, has written a letter to the Secretary of the Board of Directors of the *Tribune* and Pittsburgh *Commercial*, and which we prat in full in another column. He introduces it subject by some severe and, we think, unjustifiable remarks upon the paper and its attitude n the matter, which he thinks shows a decided "leaning" towards the importers. We think Mr. Cooper would not intentionally do us the injustice to think, nevtheless, that he has not fairly representedour position in his letter. The facts are these: On October 16th we published an article, abet three quarters of a column in length, rom the *Bulletin* of the Iron and Steel Association, explaining the nature of the "combination" which Mr. Farwell sgnst the steel importers. This was the beginng of the controversy. Some of the importers ecame alarmed at the attitude we had assumed thsrivileges of replying in our columns to the charges made against them, and in due form and legalestablished custom, as well as our sense dairness, we agreed, and we think every fair-minded man will agree with the same. Inhe meantime we had seen Mr. Farwell, in Pittsburgh, and personally informed him that we had no thought of publishing a print in our issue of October 21st, which appeared on the 16th, except that the "only" article from the *Bulletin* that Mr. Cooperpeaks of. The following is the editorial paragraph from which he quotes:

THE STEEL DIFFICULTY.

We print this week a number of letters from importers of steel, denying the truth or the charges made against them by the Steel Manufacturers. We will also print articles from the *Bulletin* of the Iron and Steel Association next week. The Secretary of the Treasury has also given his opinion upon the publication. Mr. Farwell's report, in which the charges are made, so that we are prevented from saying any thing than we do on that side of the question. It is fair, however, that we should have both sides of controversy until both sides have been fully heard. We have no disposition to stand a siege from the "writings" therein, I have been told by one of the people, are on wings of animals, and not letters. Of course, the world have to see them. They are said to be very dark, well-made.

CORRECTING HISTORY.

A Dubious Story About the First Steamboat Ever Launched.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, writing from Hopkinsville, Ky., tells a story about the first craft ever moved by steam, which he asserts was launched on the Potomac in 1785. The inventor was James Rumsey, of Berkeley county, Virginia. He constructed and launched his model in 1785, using *wooden barrels* for boilers. The correspondent of the *Courier-Journal* adds:

The model was a success, and of capacity to transport two men. There were present at the time, among others, a captain Morrow and a Mr. Pitch. From some cause Morrow suspected that Pitch was unfair designs on Rumsey's invention and ordered him to leave the ground. Pitch went to New York and unsuccessfully attempted to form a company, but failed. Fulton being aware of Pitch's plan and its failure and being of superior genius, supplied the deficiency, and in course of time built and run by steam a boat. In the mean time, Rumsey, who was a poor man, and unable to secure sufficient patronage in the United States for his project, his plan, went to England, where he and his plans were favorably received by men of means. He there built a steamboat, and a few evenings before he was to launch it and make a trial run, while delivering a lecture before a scientific society in London, on the motive power of steam and kindred subjects, was attacked with severe pain in the head. He paused, placed his hand on his forehead, fell, and died. His bones now repose in Westminster Abbey. Such is my information on this subject. James Rumsey was the brother of Dr. Edward Rumsey, who died in Christian county, Ky., in the year 1826 or '28, and uncle of the late Hon. Edward Rumsey.

THE CANADIAN QUESTION.

John Bright on Independence and Annexation.

The Influence of the Reciprocity Treaty on Annexation—Mr. Seward's Theory—The Growth of the Annexation Sentiment in Canada—John Bright's Advice to the Annexationists.

The presence in Washington of an accredited agent of the annexation party of Lower Canada—Mr. Aubin, a French journalist—has attracted a great deal of discussion to the subjects of Canadian annexation or independence, and incidentally of a renewal of the reciprocity treaty. A correspondent of the New York *Mail*, who had a conversation with Mr. Aubin on the subject of Canadian sentiment, represents him as a gentleman of fine abilities and extended influence. He has been prominently identified with Canadian politics for over thirty years, and was mixed up sufficiently with the rebellion of 1838 to bring about an imprisonment in Quebec.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. Aubin's mission is mainly to oppose any renewal of the Reciprocity treaty. This is the view of the Canadian annexationists. A renewal of the treaty would be a serious political fault, because so far from hastening annexation it would retard it by giving new life to the Tory element in Canada, which is now breaking down under commercial depression. The *Mail* correspondent says, on the authority of Mr. Aubin, as to the effects of the abrogation of the treaty:

Business has been almost utterly crushed out in the maritime provinces and in Lower Canada, while in Upper Canada there is a great deal of stagnation, amounting in the towns along the lake to distress and destitution even. Canadian commerce is entirely broken down. They are producing less than one-half of what we have to pay for, consequently, going at a fearful rate their farms are going to waste, and during the past season it is believed that in Lower Canada and the maritime provinces not more than one-fifth of the available land was under cultivation, owing to the want of labor. The list of insolvents is larger than that of all the United States bankrupts put together. It is this condition of affairs which is so rapidly disintegrating the Tory party and bringing all parties to the front on the question of independence. Save and except those in the government, almost every one, English as well as French, admits that there is no possible salvation for the Canadas but annexation. Mr. Aubin gave a remarkable illustration of this. Some time ago a prominent Liberal entered the counting-room of an English friend, after banking hours. This merchant was a Liberal. He found five merchants there in close consultation. Some of these, who stood several empty champagne bottles. Well, said the visitor, you are keeping jubilee times here when everybody I meet is almost crying through want. "Oh," replied the host, "we are sanctifying ourselves because we have not sold anything for six months."

"Then, you are burning the candle at both ends."

"Yes," replied the host, "and I only say it will soon be over."

"Well, then, where are you going to?"

"Why, straight on to the United States, of course. We are going to annex ourselves." And a thousand miles a day.

"If it possible, then, that I have fallen into the nest of annexationists?"

"Of course, my dear friend," said one of the strongest Tories, "we are all annexationists now; new conditions, new circumstances, and we are ready to bumper with your new *confrere*. Hurrah for annexation!"

The last reciprocity treaty was abrogated in 1866, and Secretary Seward gave to a New York delegation which waited on him with a renewal, a bit of wisdom that reads significantly. We quote from the *Mail* letter:

The Secretary of State informed them that there was very little chance of success in the event of the question the administration's mind was made up. His theory was that the more they drove away from the throne to him the great benefit reciprocity had been to Canada, the more they would be disposed to annex themselves. Some soon, or send for a new plow. SIMEON NIXON, Real Estate Agent, Butler, Pa.

**FOR SALE—THE ROLLING MILL AND IRON COMPANY—Located in THE SUPERIOR IRON COMPANY—Located in THE SUPERIOR IRON COMPANY—Located in THE SUPERIOR

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1869.

BALTIMORE has a line of steamships to Bremen in successful operation, and is arranging for one to Liverpool to go into operation in the spring. Philadelphia, we are pleased to know, is still talking of a line of European steamers to that city.

SUPPLEMENTING the report of Dr. LIVINGSTONE to Lord CLARENDON, we have this morning a telegram from Bombay *via* London, announcing that on the 15th of May last, the explorer was at Ujiji, one of his depots of supplies, and was in good health, and had every where been well treated by the natives. His arrival in England is expected within a few months.

PHILADELPHIA complains that out of all the money she has invested, as a corporation, in railroad enterprises, but a single company (the Pennsylvania) has ever declared a dividend, although the others are abundantly able to do so. The city has an interest of $1,200,000 in the Philadelphia and Erie road, and $1,400,000 in the North Pennsylvania road, but not a penny does it get in the way of dividends. The *Inquirer* says the first named company can declare this year a dividend of five per cent., and still retain a handsome surplus in the treasury; and it suggests an examination into the affairs of the North Pennsylvania by a Committee of Councils, with free passes, champagne, brandy and cigars rigidly excluded. This is an intimation that these influences have hitherto had their weight in similar investigations. Philadelphia should realize from her interest in these two roads about $130,000 per annum, but as it is, only gets free rides and liquids for the civic fathers.

THE news in regard to the action of the Government in the matter of the Cuban gunboats is important, and significant of the policy of the administration. Fifteen of these vessels have been completed, and a Spanish frigate has arrived at New York, with surplus sailors to man them, and to convoy the gunboats to the Cuban coast. The other fifteen vessels can be completed ready for sea in a short time. But just here, the federal authorities interfere, and a libel has been filed in the United States Court for the seizure of the gunboats ready to sail, on the ground that they are to be used by a foreign State to commit hostilities against the people of Cuba and the government of Peru, with whom the United States are at peace. This is regarded as a quasi recognition of the insurgent government of Cuba as a belligerent power. A recent remark of the Spanish Minister at Washington for the release of the gunboats was refused by our government, and the pending proceedings for their seizure may complicate affairs with Spain, and possibly explain the recent increase of our naval force in the West Indies, and the activity in all the navy yards.

RIVAL ROUTES TO THE INDIES.

The telegrams announce that a Russian frigate, drawing eighteen feet two inches of water, passed through the Suez Canal. The intention of the canal company is to secure a depth of twenty-six feet, and this will meet the requirements of commerce, as there are few vessels now that draw more than twenty-two feet. The surface width of the canal is 328 feet and the bottom width 246 feet. It is one hundred miles from Port Said on the Mediterranean to Suez on the Red Sea, and the distance is accomplished without locks. The rates that have been fixed upon for all vessels passing through the canal amount to $2,300 in gold for an ordinary Indiaman. The distance from the English channel to Calcutta, via the Cape of Good Hope, is about 13,000 miles, but via the Mediterranean Sea and the Suez Canal is but 8,000, a saving in distance of 5,000 miles. To Bombay from England, the saving by the canal, compared with the voyage by the Cape, is 6,000 miles. Comparing the distances from New York to oriental ports, by the canal and by the Pacific Railroad, the following results are given:

	Via Suez Canal.	Via Pacific Railroad.
To Melbourne	13,370	10,370
So Shanghae	12,500	9,850
To Hong Kong	11,700	9,300
To Manilla	11,600	9,600
To Singapore	10,500	10,500
To Batavia	10,500	11,090
To Calcutta	9,950	11,090
To Bombay	9,700	12,150
To Ceylon, Pt. de Galle	8,750	12,200

The distances are given in nautical miles, except from New York to San Francisco.

Another interesting fact in this connection is that one-sixth of the foreign commerce of the United States in 1867 was transacted with the ports of Southern Europe, on the Mediterranean, and with the East Indies, China and Australia—all of which are on the route of the Canal, or accessible by it. From New York, it is probable the Railroad route will monopolize the passenger travel, but that the Canal will be made available for freights in the shipment of which time is not a controlling point.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The question is sometimes asked, what has a secular journal to do with ecclesiastical politics? Some foolishly suppose that because there is no established church in this country the operations of the various Christian denominations are matters interesting and important only to their members.

But, though we have not a religious establishment, Christianity is part of the law of the land. And even if this were not the case, no one familiar with our history, or interested in our social and national advancement, could fail, on reflection, to discern that there are no more important subjects than those which are involved in the operations of the various Christian bodies comprehending so large a proportion of our population.

In recent numbers of our paper we have devoted much space to the reunion of the Old School and New School Presbyterians. This has been unanimously recognized as a movement of almost national concern, in view of its probable moral and social results. In our issue of a few days ago, we announced that a large number of clergymen and laymen connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church, had held a meeting in Philadelphia at which measures of great importance were adopted.

All the world has long been aware that that dignified and conservative body called the Episcopal Church *par eminence*—has for years been agitated by the discussion of questions which even an outsider can see to touch and threaten the very existence of the organization. Some of these questions are of a kind which almost inevitably spring up to trouble the life of an ecclesiastical body. They are the necessary results of the conflict between the gospel and the idiosyncrasies of human nature—and church history, from the beginning, devotes considerable space to a record of battles, victories or defeats on the ground which they cover. But others of these questions may be, more or less directly, traced to the historical connection of the Episcopal Church with the mother church of England. More space than we can spare would be necessary to describe, in an intelligible way, the anomalous and even amorphous figure presented to the student of history by that, in some respects, venerable church. What we mean may be generally though imperfectly indicated by quoting the remark of a celebrated statesman regarding it: "Our church," said he, "has a Calvinistic creed, an Arminian clergy and a Popish liturgy." Dr. MERLE D'AUBIGNE has written a history of the English Reformation, as everybody knows. To a friend of ours who enjoyed the honor of a short interview with him some months ago, the historian said: "The Evangelicals in the English establishment have lost the battle! It could not have been otherwise on the ground on which they stand, as *the Church of England was the result of a compromise with the Reformation.*"

The English Church planted herself with her colonies in this country. Up to the Revolution it was a *provincial* church, and like all things provincial it was either an exaggeration or a distortion of the original, genuine, metropolitan institution, to which it looked up with filial reverence and admiration. It would be interesting and instructive to trace historically the effects of this tradu ction, but this is not the place to do it. We may, however, justly state what is known to all—that for many years after the separation from England, English traditions were potent in their influence upon the spirit of American episcopacy, and even at the present day they have not quite ceased to operate. It is a truism to add that through these traditions a still more ancient effluence—an effluence from the times before the martyrdom of CRANMER and RIDLEY has been mingled with the church life of our nineteenth century American Episcopacy. In these old traditions of hierarchy and domination, in this cherished effluence from medieval times, spiritual aristocracy, ritualism, sacerdotalism, and similar demons have found a degree of nutriment which has sustained their vitality, even in the midst of our poisonous democracy.

For many years wise and earnest men in the Church have seen how it was crippled in its influence by accessories which did not properly belong to it as a Protestant body. In its organization and government admirably adapted to influence a portion of our people not readily reached by the other churches, it was mortifying, distressing to be thwarted by appendages both of doctrine and ritual which are as dead among people of sound culture as the Ptolemaic system. We believe we express only the truth when we say that great numbers of both clergy and laity have long felt in this way in regard to the points referred to.

All outside the Episcopal Church who sympathize with this feeling of the need of reform—and certainly all who desire to see the Episcopal Church exert the influence upon our national life, to be expected from the character, erudition and zeal of many of her ministers, will be gratified to learn the results of the conference held week before last in Philadelphia.

In this conference some of the most eminent men in the American Church took an active part. Among these were Drs. MUHLENBERG, VINTON and COTTON SMITH. Prolonged colloquies and discussions preceded the final action taken, and there seemed to be the utmost unanimity among the gentlemen present as to the urgent need of decisive measures of reform. The grand result of these deliberations was the inauguration of an association to be called the Evangelical Catholic Brotherhood. This association is based upon the following statement of principles and objects.

I. The maintenance of the purity of the doctrine of the Church as opposed to sacerdotalism on the one hand, and to infidelity on the other. The doctrinal basis of the Brotherhood shall be the Creeds and Thirty-nine Articles, each individual's interpretation as shall be between the extremes just indicated.

II. The preservation and maintenance of those venerable liberties which belong to the ministers of Christ, as such, and which descend to them by the fact that they are also ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Among these liberties is that of unrestricted fellowship with such churches and ministers as hold well in the substance of the faith; the liberty of preaching, so far as territorial limits are concerned, with no other restrictions but such as Christian charity and propriety shall dictate; and such liberty in the use or modification of our formularies of worship as shall seem best adapted to the salvation of souls and the edification of the people.

III. The denial of the claim that any civil or ecclesiastical power has the right to say to any man the place of his own conscience; and the assertion that in the last resort the voice of God in the soul is the claim of conscience are paramount.

IV. The promotion of higher spiritual life in our own souls, by frequent systematic and united devotional services; by united efforts to promote peace and good will, and by mutual exhortation and encouragement to works of love, for the good of man and the glory of God.

This statement of the principles and objects of the proposed Brotherhood is tentative, and is offered as a rallying point, and will be subject to such modification as may be thought desirable in the further organization of the Society.

It is well understood that the party who initiated this movement distinctly aim at reform within the church—and contemplate secession from it, or the formation of a separate organization only in case their efforts in the cause of reformation should prove a failure. Such a new organization is, however, we know, viewed by some as a thing likely to be formed. There can be no reasonable doubt that a very considerable portion of the Episcopal clergy deem the necessity of a change so urgent and indispensable to the efficiency of the church as to warrant even its disruption. The late Mr. WILSON, of Calvary Church, East Liberty, in his excellent discourse published in our columns on Saturday, certainly expressed the sentiments of many, when he said—"We need liberty. We must take off the bands which bind us to an unalterably uniform practice. We must allow scope for the play of opinion and preference and feeling. We cannot save men's soul's by stiffening and narrowing our creed, or by passing canons which shall bind as tighter. We must show that we are what we claim to be—a large-hearted, Catholic evangelical church."

FIRE!

A few days ago, prompted by the Milwaukee casualty of the 16th inst., we referred to the peril in disregard, or forgetfulness of which the people of Pittsburgh frequent their places of amusement. We suppose that no person ever enters one of these houses and takes a seat among the multitude therein assembled, without a shudder at the imagination of the horrors which would certainly be the consequences of a fire, or the alarm of a fire. Having observed the way of ingress, he knows that, in the contingency supposed, escape for any considerable number would be simply impossible. Reflecting how men and women act under the influence of panic, and how easily, yet incomprehensibly, a panic terror sometimes originates and extends in a crowd, he knows that many human lives are exposed to the caprice of a wanton boy, or a drunken man, or to the accidental creaking of a piece of timber, all of which from each of these causes have been attended with fatal results.

Among the strange traits of human nature hardly anything is more strange than the defiance of danger habitually shown by timid people. "Men are but children of a larger growth." A child must burn its own fingers before it learns properly to fear the fire; the sight of others' blisters doesn't ordinarily suffice to teach the lesson. It has, however, occurred to us that a glance at the history of theaters and opera houses, may be useful for another purpose than any of the ends which such a retrospect is usually made to serve. The annals of these places of amusement are commonly exploited for materials by which to trace the progress of civilization and the arts—to point out the change of manners—to gather entertaining characteristics of famous actors, singers and musicians, or to obtain facts illustrative of the evils which are believed by some to flow from the sort of amusement for which such houses are built. Our object is more humble, though not less useful. Neither merriment, nor aesthetic culture, nor knowledge of ancestral habits, in either sense of the word, needs be expected from our researches, or comes at all within our intent. We leave these worthy objects to more ambitious inquirers, and aim merely to show that both theaters and operahouses are peculiarly exposed to the perils of fire. This truth, evident from the nature of the performances to which they are appropriated, is also evident from their history. In the same way, it is also manifest that an actual fire is not required to do the mischief. The mere imagination of it has often been sufficient.

We may premise that the lessons of history are sometimes received with indifference, or fail to produce their proper effect from scepticism in regard to the details upon which they are founded. Our facts are not open to any objection of this kind. CHARLES NODIER, the witty French scholar, in one of his pleasant essays, says quitecitly: "There are few things true in most historical works, namely, the dates and the proper names." Our narrative will consist mainly of dates and proper names, and will, therefore, make trifling demands upon the faith of readers. They must not suppose that our enumeration of casualties of the kind is at all complete.

The first fact we mention is without date in our memory, and if the reader is unable to verify it, he may reject the statement as irrelevant. About fifty years ago, it is our belief that the Royal Theater at Carlsruhe, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden, was burnt down on the night of a performance, with the loss of between fifty and sixty lives.

Drury Lane Theater was burnt down in 1671 and again in 1809. On the stage of this Theater, on the night of December 14, 1844, Miss CLARA WEBSTER received injury from fire, of which she died two days afterwards. A panic fatal to several persons.

Covent Garden Theater was burnt down in 1808—and March 5th, 1856, it was again destroyed by fire during a performance by ANDERSON, the juggler.

The Queen's Theater was consumed by fire June 27th, 1789.

The Lyceum (London) was destroyed by fire February 16, 1830. The Olympic Theater perished from the same cause March 29th, 1849. ASTLEY's Amphitheater was burnt down three times in about forty years. The Circus—now the Surrey Theater—was destroyed by fire in 1805, and again in 1865. In the Coburg, now the Victoria Theater, during an alarm of fire, December 27, 1858, sixteen persons were killed.

In the Sadler's Wells Theater, October 15, 1807, on a false alarm of fire, eighteen persons were trampled to death.

The Pavilion Theater was burned in 1856.

In Edinburgh the Adelphi Theater was burnt down May 24, 1853, and the Royal Theater was destroyed by fire January 13, 1865. Several lives lost.

In these instances where no mention is made of lives lost, the reader may assume that none were lost. But, without positive knowledge of the subject, we believe that, in old country theaters, decent precautions have usually been taken in the construction of the houses, to provide means of egress in case of fire or alarm.

Coming to this side of the Atlantic, we need hardly remind the reader of the awful catastrophe which happened in Santiago, the capital of Chili, on the 8th of December, 1863. It was not a theater, but a church, which was decorated for the feast of the Immaculate Conception. Two thousand persons, mostly women, perished in the flames, because the means of egress were insufficient.

On the night of the 26th of December, 1811, the chief, and perhaps the only theater in Richmond, Virginia, was burnt down. There are people still living who remember the horror excited all over the land by the details of the calamity, as they were slowly carried from place to place by the old-fashioned mail coaches. In Virginia twenty years ago, there were many people who still referred to the event with the emotion inspired by a recent disaster. The impression produced by the appalling visitation, seemed to be almost as fresh as if it had taken place a few days before. These people told how the old aristocracy from all parts of the State used to gather, for the sake of society, into and around the capital during the sessions of the Legislature, and how the Theater was, on that dreadful night, crowded with persons of this class—the wealthiest and most attractive representatives of the ancient Dominion. The interest of the community had been awakened by the benefit of an admired and favorite actor. An order was given to shift certain light. The boy whose duty it was to obey, objected that the change would set the scenery on fire—and when the command was repeated he obeyed—and the Theater was almost immediately in flames. The means of egress were—from what we have heard—more adequate than those from either of our chief places of amusement. But the panic made it impossible to use them. Seventy-two persons, the "flower of the Dominion," perished. Among them were Mr. SMITH, Governor of the State. Mr. VENABLE, President of the Bank of Virginia, and many members of the Assembly. It is no exaggeration to say that there was mourning throughout the State.

Our object in reviving the memory of these things is not to deter people from frequenting our places of amusement, but to compel persons of weak imagination to dwell upon the possibilities of danger involved in narrow or crooked entrances to both theaters and churches. Many we know never or seldom attend exhibitions in either our Opera House or our Academy of Music, from apprehensions of such a catastrophe as their arrangements for escape suggest. We believe such fears are fully warranted, and we make no apology for this attempt to justify them.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is stated that a member of the House from Ohio will present a bill, at the ensuing session of Congress, providing a final settlement of the question of using the Bible in our public schools by establishing free schools in every State under the control of the Bureau of Education, and declaring that sectarianism shall be avoided.

A Paris journal announces that "the ex-President of the United States, Johnson," is expected to arrive in that city on December 15th next, and to spend there six weeks. The Christian name given to him in France is Matthews; but the French do not pretend to be familiar with American nomenclature, and Didot's "General Biography" calls Brigham Young, Brigham, Junior.

Senor Lanza, the Cuban Revolutionist, who tried to kill General Espinar, at the Theater "Villa Nueva," several months ago, has arrived in New York from Europe, and was received by his compatriots at the rooms of the Junta with a most affectionate welcome. Staalwart men threw their arms about his neck and kissed him. Old patriots who had suffered untold injuries at the hands of the Spanish authorities, cried with joy when they embraced him. Lanza, you will remember, was a prisoner in Havana, and sentenced to be shot. While awaiting his execution, he was most ignominiously treated by his jailors. They shaved the hair of his head and face, and even removing his eyebrows; and forced him, manacled hand and foot, to perform the most loathsome menial offices. After a long imprisonment his sentence was commuted to imprisonment at hard labor, in the prison at Madrid, but through the influence of certain members of the order of Masons, to which he belonged, he was released.

Massachusetts has a commission engaged in considering the expediency of establishing a State Asylum for inebriates.

Tunneling has been going on for nearly a year, beneath Broadway, at New York, in preparation for the pneumatic dispatch tube for the transmission of small parcels and packages, which will be in operation at the rate of about twenty-five miles per hour.

In St. Louis the sales of twenty-five firms, mercantile and manufacturing, exceeded $100,000 during the month of October. The heaviest house reported is Hodgman, Lee & Co., whose sales for the month reached $260,000.

A Chicago educational institute has lost $25,000 by begging. A wealthy citizen who was settling up his affairs in this world previous to leaving it, had bequeathed $25,000 to the institution. During the last days of his illness he was visited by a sanctimonious beggar—one of a band organized by this same institute to operate on the feelings of wealthy invalids. This so disgusted the dying man that he afterwards omitted the educational institute from his will.

Last spring the clerks employed in the large retail dry goods stores of Paris petitioned for Sunday as a holiday, and for some abridgment of the hard drudgery to which they were subjected. Their employers at first seemed to comply with their request, but finally declined to do so. A general strike among the clerks was the result, and they have turned the tables upon the shopkeepers by organizing themselves into co-operative societies, and opening enormous stores, exceeding in size any others in Paris. The manufacturers send them all the goods they need, and associations representing an aggregate of two hundred thousand workingmen have promised them their custom.

Gen. McDowell, commanding the Military Department of the East, in an order reviewing the proceedings of a general court martial, recently held at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, directs that it shall hereafter be allowable, in trials in that command, for the accused to give evidence in his own case. In other words, the General decides that, so far as his command is concerned, the defendant shall be a competent witness, the value of his testimony, like that of the testimony of any other party, being of course left to the judgment of the court.

The Christian Radical.

This is a handsome weekly religious journal of eight pages, published in Philadelphia by Heidler & Co., and edited by Rev. Daniel Schindler. *The Radical* is undenominational, and eminently evangelical, advocating the oneness of the church in Jesus Christ, and in spirit and expression is one of the most readable journals in this country. It is original, incisive, keen, penetrating, cutting through all shams and scums, and getting at the root of things in a truly radical style, and yet so Christian in language as to meet the approbation of true-hearted men. This enterprise is in no sort inferior to Pittsburgh, and *deserves* the material aid of our religious and literary community at large. Such a paper has no sectarianism to back it up, has no revenue to *beg* patronage, but come before the people on its own merits. It needs only to be seen and read to elicit the favor of progressive Christians of every name. We heartily commend the *Christian Radical* to our readers, and suggest that they procure copies for examination at the office of publication, Singerly's building, Third avenue, by mail or otherwise.

THE fearful gale which swept over the lakes on Tuesday night and Wednesday of last week was the heaviest since the memorable storm of 1844. The coast of the whole chain of lakes is wreck-strewn. The Buffalo *Express* says the lesson of this terrible storm is, most emphatically, that iron is the proper material for the construction of lake craft. Staunch wooden vessels, built of the toughest oak, went to pieces upon reefs which would have merely indented, or at least broken a compartment of the iron propellers. The *Express* says of the numerous smaller crafts which were wrecked, there was scarcely one which would not have had a fair chance of surviving the gale had it been properly built of iron with water-tight compartments. In the British islands iron has almost entirely superceded wood as a ship building material. If iron vessels are the best for the open sea, the late storm has emphasized the fact that they are still more so for the swarming inland commerce of the lakes.

SENATOR SUMNER in a lecture at Elizabeth, New Jersey, on Saturday night, on "Caste," made a brief reference to the Chinese question. He said: "The Chinese question must be met. Attention was once attracted to the negro, now it is the Chinese who demand protection. Nothing can be settled which is not right, and this question can only be settled in harmony with the principles of our fathers, and in conformity with right and justice. The Chinese must have equal co-partnership, for justice is the best policy and the best practice."

A REMARKABLE INVENTION.

Speakman's Invention for Burning Bituminous Coal without Producing Smoke.

Within the last twenty years, the efforts of the ablest scientists and mechanics in the world have been devoted to the object of consuming or preventing the generation of smoke in the consumption of bituminous coal. In some instances the success attending their efforts have been in a manner successful. In England, and in the Eastern States especially, where anthracite coal is used, several inventions have been introduced which are partly successful, but with one single exception, which we propose to describe at length, there has never been any invention perfected which will utilize the gases generated in the combustion of anthracite or bituminous coal. In every instance brought to our notice an insurmountable obstacle, so-wit, the necessity of furnishing an outlet for the carbonic acid gas generated, interfered with the successful operation of the inventions.

The advantages to be derived from a successful invention of this character in this locality can scarcely be estimated. Time was when the largest manufacturing establishments of Pittsburgh scarcely gave a thought to the subject. Now, however, an invention that will save thirty, twenty-five or even fifteen per cent. of fuel cannot sail to be appreciated at its full value. Such an invention, we are satisfied, has at last been perfected by Mr. Thos. S. Speakman, formerly a resident of this city, now a citizen of Philadelphia.

Mr. Speakman's invention was tested yesterday morning at Messrs. McIntosh, Hemphill & Co.'s establishment in the presence of a number of outsiders. The success attending the test was gratifying to the inventor, and satisfactory to the spectators. Heretofore scientists have aimed to consume the gases generated above the fire bed. In some few instances efforts have been directed to the perfection of a method by which the waste gases might be utilized by consuming them in the body of the fire, but without success. This Mr. Speakman accomplishes. His invention, therefore, cannot properly be termed a smoke *consumer*—he prevents the generation of smoke by producing a perfect combustion in the body of the fire.

Mr. Speakman's invention consists of a blast introduced under the fire-grate into a tight ashing fire-box, which is met in the fire by the atmospheric resisting pressure of a down-draught, created by a descending or series of descending pipes constructed in an S like form. Following is a brief description of the principle which induces combustion while burning our bituminous coal without generating the smoke incidental to the ordinary process. To promote a natural draught in ordinary chimnies and stacks an up draught is indispensable, but to produce a back pressure, as represented in the furnace described, a down pipe, or series of pipes are employed. By the introduction of a descending pipe, an atmospheric resisting pressure is obtained, which retards the gases generated, (and which usually passes off,) at the surface of the fire. To meet this back pressure at the point necessary to the successful operation of the invention, the necessary amount of atmospheric air, under pressure from a fan, is thrown into the tight fire-box beneath the fire-grate, which, passing upwards, meets the resisting back pressure in the body of fire at the point necessary to produce a perfect combustion, thus preventing the generation and escape of smoke and other carbonaceous vapors; all combustible matter being consumed, nothing passes through the apertures of the down pipe except the carbonic acid, which, if retained, would extinguish the fire in a very brief period.

A careful investigation of Mr. Speakman's invention leads us to believe that it is at once one of the most remarkable and useful inventions of the age. A number of our leading manufacturers who have examined it are very favorably impressed with its merits, and arrangements are being made to adopt it in several of our largest manufacturing establishments. We understand that the firm of Jared M. Bruff & Son are making arrangements to exhibit Mr. Speakman's invention on a large scale in their boiler yard. Mr. Speakman, who we may add is the inventor and architect of the Double drawbridge over the Delaware, brings with him letters bearing the highest testimonials from the Mayors of Philadelphia and Camden to Mayor Brush. That his invention possesses all that is claimed for it is a fact concerning which those who witnessed its operations yesterday can have no doubt. The principle of this invention is equally applicable to locomotives; by its application the locomotives all the dangers and inconveniences attending the sparks which fly from the stacks may be avoided. The economy derived by this invention in marine boilers will also be found a great desideratum.

A NEW RACE OF SOUTHERN STATESMEN.

The Views of "Conservative" Senator Johnston, of Virginia, on Reconstruction and the Administration.

We referred in the COMMERCIAL yesterday to the late political letter of Hon. John W. Johnston, one of the Conservative Senators elect from Virginia. If it had been a reactionary speech from Jeff. Davis or General Lee, the appearance in the Democratic papers hereabouts would have been a matter of certainty, and it would have been eagerly perused by the faithful. We print the letter for the benefit of the Pennsylvania Democracy, to show them the views of the Southern wing of their party. If they can stand this sort of thing much longer, without symptoms of weakness, we shall give up all hopes of rousing them from their slumbers:

ABINGDON, November 17, 1869.

His Excellency GOVERNOR PIERPOINT:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of my credentials as United States Senator from Virginia.

When the war ended it was not only a matter of necessity, but of practical wisdom, that the Southern States should regain their places in the Union at the earliest possible day. That they could prosper in the anomalous condition in which they were placed was impossible. The uncertainty of the future repressed enterprise and deadened industry. A settled State Constitution and defined relations to the General Government were essential to the complete progress and quiet and well-being of these States. Believing fully that no State in Virginia could not prosper, but that our continued exclusion from the Union interfered with the business of the whole country, I have been anxious for a speedy settlement with the reconstruction laws, and that the State should itself inaugurate some movement similar to that which resulted in your election for the purpose, and not wait, like Micawber, for "something to turn up."

The question at issue between the North and South were settled and abolished forever by the war. Slavery was extinct, and nobody wanted it revived on any terms. The claim to the right of secession was abandoned, as it not only not probable, but not possible, that it can be again asserted, for the State of Virginia, by a vote almost unanimous, has adopted a constitution which declares—

"That the State shall ever remain a member of the United States of America, and that the people thereof are a part of the American nation, and that all attempts from whatever source or upon whatever pretext to dissolve said Union, or to sever said nation, are unauthorized, and ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State."

The fifteenth amendment, which I trust will soon be adopted by States enough to make it a part of the Constitution of the United States, will end a question which has agitated the country for half a century. I entirely approve of the principles of that amendment, and as we have invested the freedmen with the right to vote, let us give him a fair opportunity to vote understandingly. It is his right to have it, and it is to our interest that he should know their value.

No questions are now so important to the whole country as those connected with the national debt and national finances. The repudiation of the national debt would be the destruction of the Government. Exact and complete good faith should be observed with the public creditor. All the obligations of the Government should be strictly fulfilled. Nor is this all to be done. The public debt, which, to the impoverished South, looked a little while back so stupendous, is already assuming comparatively trifling dimensions. It is seen that it can be easily paid. The spectacle is now exhibited of immigrants coming to this country, both from the continents of Europe and Asia, at a rate not much less than half a million a year. Most of these bring capital or labor, and some of them both. Our population, besides, is increasing with great rapidity; every mile of railroad that is built, every acre of forest that is cleared, or of swamp that is reclaimed, every mine that is opened or manufactory erected, adds to our resources and increases our capacity to pay the public debt, whether State or National. The present financial policy of the general government is diminishing our expenses, and the only things to be considered now are how to pay the debt soonest, and in the manner least burdensome to the people.

That we are approaching apparently so near to the consummation of reconciliation we are greatly indebted to the kind offices of President Grant. This State was in a dilemma, it wanted a constitution, but the one made for it had at least two very objectionable features. We felt that we were suffering in all our material interests by staying out of the Union, and yet to go into it under the new constitution, with all its provisions, would have been worse.

The Gordian knot was happily cut by the President's first message to Congress and the prompt response of that body. Up to this time the conduct of the Administration has been liberal, and if the same policy is pursued hereafter it ought to have the hearty support of this State.

If we cast dead issues behind us, and look to that line of conduct which shall restore quiet and confidence, and encourage enterprise and industry, we shall soon see the country richer and more prosperous than it has ever been.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN W. JOHNSTON.

Judge Chase Don't Want the Rebels to Repent—A Strange Conversation.

[From the Augusta Chronicle.]

The Hon. Henry W. Hilliard arrived in the city yesterday from Washington. While at the Capital Mr. Hilliard was the guest of Chief Justice Chase. The most remarkable thing that took place during his visit was a conversation between himself, Gen. Garfield, the great Ohio Radical, and Chief Justice Chase. Of course the topic selected for discussion was the condition of affairs in this section, and Mr. Hilliard, in enumerating the grievances of the Southern people, spoke of the swarm of unscrupulous carpet-baggers which had overrun the country since the surrender. Replying to this Gen. Garfield agreed with Mr. Hilliard in his remarks on this pest, and said that he himself "would rather repentant rebels should hold the offices than carpet-baggers."

"*Repentant* rebels!" interrupted the Chief Justice. "Why do you want repentant rebels, Gen. Garfield? What have the rebels done that they should repent? Were they not equally conscientious in their support of the Southern cause as we at the North were in our advocacy of the cause of the Union?"

THE professors in the several medical colleges of Philadelphia, together with the practicing physicians of that city, have unanimously adopted a remonstrance against the admixture of the sexes at clinical instruction in medicine and surgery. Their reasons for thus remonstrating are that in many operations upon male patients, exposure of the body is inevitable, and demonstrations must be made which are unfitted for the observation of students of the opposite sex; and that, in these demonstrations before male and female students, the barrier of respect is broken down, and that high estimation of womanly qualities, which should always be sustained and cherished, is lost.

ENGLISH WORK AND ENGLISH WAGES.

How English Manufacturers Compete with American Manufacturers—The Coal Trade of Newcastle—Ignorance of English Operatives—What Ale and Amusements costs the English Mechanic—English Servants—A Glance at Domestic Details.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Nov., 24, 1869.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Although I date my letter from Newcastle, the city which has wrought the greatest changes in the practical science of engineering of any city in England, and which has been aptly described as "the Eye of the North and the Hearth of the South," it is of the great manufacturing centers I intend to speak first. Having sauntered through a considerable portion of the "Black Country," through several establishments in Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester and the "City of Coals," I am prepared in a manner to speak positively concerning the moral and financial condition of the workmen employed in English workshops. Although much that I have heard concerning the pauper labor of Great Britain has been disproved by actual observation, still I frankly confess that it requires reflection to enable one to perceive precisely how the American manufacturer competes with the manufacturers of England. If you have a penknife in your pocket, take it out and examine the blade. If it has the Sheffield stamp upon it, the trifle in itself affords one of the strongest evidences of the drudgery and poverty of the mechanical classes in this country, and at the same time one of the most powerful arguments in favor of protection to American manufacturers.

HOW SHEFFIELD OPERATIVES ARE PAID.

No part of England is so rich in mechanical interests as Birmingham and Sheffield—Sheffield is to the workshops of Pittsburgh what New Castle is to its coal mines. At Pittsburgh you are in the habit of boasting of a three or five million town. The rich stores of coal lying in the neighborhood of this city and Durham yield upwards of sixteen million tons annually, the greater portion of which is conveyed away by sea. The workshops of Sheffield afford even a stronger contrast to those of Pittsburgh. At least two thousand workmen are employed in Sheffield in the manufacture of spring-knives alone. The life of a cutler is hard one. The registry of deaths shows this. It is stated as a positive fact that the number of cutlers in Sheffield is less now than it was twenty years ago. When, with the curiosity natural to my country men I inquired into the cause of the decrease in the force, I was referred an intelligent workman to a extract from an English *Blue Book* bearing upon the condition of the English working classes, from this I was led to believe that the causes operating to diminish the force are in many instances the result of neglect, ignorance, and occasionally for lack of the common necessaries of life. It was only a few days since I was informed that fans have been introduced to drive away the fine particles of steel and stone dust which is so destructive to human life. These were first put up by the cutlers. A great deal of the grinding is done on dry stones, and wherever these are used, fans are essential preservatives of the grinder's disease and death. Children of all ages are to be found in the workshops of Sheffield employed in the unhealthy occupation of grinding cutlery, poor, wan, sickly looking lads who work for three or four shillings per week, for ten, twelve and thirteen hours a day. I asked one of these lads one day, who was grinding scissors, "How long have you been at this business?" "I don't know—ever since I can remember." "And how old are you now?" "Fourteen." The ignorance of the workmen is appalling, and pitiable as their poverty. Some of them are so ignorant as to be unable to answer questions such as any schoolboy in the United States would respond to promptly; such as, to guess the names of the reigning monarchs, the ruler of their own country, the established religion, &c., &c. Boys of twelve and fifteen are unable to tell the name of their native country. Such in brief is the extent of information possessed by some of the competitors of American mechanics. Their very poverty and degredation instead of appealing to the sympathies of their employers, in many instances only serves to render the task of beating down their prices easier. One can see what material was at hand here for building up Trades Unions. Overworked, ill-fed and underpaid, it required no extraordinary talent to excite the worst passions of these pauper workmen, for the majority of them to-day can barely earn the necessaries of life. Fancy the father of seven children toiling eleven hours a day for three shillings and sixpence! The cutler who realizes eighteen shillings or a pound per week, steady wages, counts himself fortunate.

RATES OF LABOR.

One thing strikes me as remarkable in my journeyings—the variation in the price of labor. In some of the cathedral towns, and in districts remote from the great commercial and manufacturing centers, carpenters, plasterers, painters, bricklayers and masons receive less than three-fourths the amount paid in the great cities. This, I am told, is owing to the high prices prevailing in the business centers. On the other hand, the mechanic—say the carpenter who is employed in a country village is entitled to certain perquisites denied his brother in the city, and not unfrequently quits his work when a given amount is accomplished. This is a common occurrence, especially in some of the agricultural districts. When a laborer or with us field-hand has accomplished what he considers a fair day's work, he goes home or idles his time. The pay of the farm hand is scant, but as many of them have a patch o' ground adjoining their cottages, which is made ready for the seed, by their employer, so that the only outlay incurred is the cost of the seed, they manage to gain a comfortable living when they are industrious and frugal.

WHAT ALE AND PORTER COST ENGLISH WORKMEN.

The great curse of English operatives is ale and porter, and the so-called amusements. This is particularly noticeable in the manufacturing towns. The puddler, roller or shingler who makes wages enough to suffice to support him in his old age is sure to be familiar with the liveliest tap-rooms, and accustomed to running up a weekly score that takes his family a fifth, perhaps a fourth of their earnings. The amount of ale and porter imbibed by the operatives of the English rolling mills is absolutely frightful. every one drinks. Saturday afternoon and Sunday are given up to the most systematic swilling. By Monday, however, the bout is over, and the men are at work again. A puddler averages seven shillings ($2 10) per day, after paying his helper. In South Staffordshire perhaps the average is not so much. Rollers average 8 shillings ($1 80) per day. Some of the shingler's make as much as five pounds per week, sometimes more, but this is the result of a system of underletting. An analysis of the pay-roll of the largest establishment in Middleborough, a manufacturing city of considerable importance some twenty miles distant from this place, gives an average of £1 5s. 3p. per head to the employees, or about $5 75 per week.

I am inclined to think that if I were not for the guzzling propensities of English operatives, they would not fall so far behind American mechanics in securing comfrtable homes. The moment an English workman leaves the mill, foundry or forge, he may be found, as a rule, adding to his score. To passion for amusements is surprising. Wat with circuses, side-shows, races, rat-pit and nondescript performances of every description, generally of an indifferent, though not positively evil character, the English oprative in the large cities can never at a loss were to dispose of their steps. As a rule they live bit for the day, giving no heed to the morrow, creless what it may have in store for them.

WHAT SCOTCH AND ENGLISH MECHANIC EARN.

Although, as I have alread intimated, wages vary greatly in different localities, the following may be taken as an average of the prices paid, converted into currency:

Puddlers, per week	$12 00
Helpers	4 60
Shinglers (underletters)	20 00
Rollers	10 80
Bricklayers	9 00
Plasterers	9 00
Carpenters	7 20
Painters	7 40
Masons	9 00
Furnace Fillers (work every day)	7 50
Laborers (graded)	5 40
Laborers (common)	4 50

A NOVEL SYSTEM.

In a number of large cities, in very one in fact, including my present abidin place, my attention was directed to a somewhat novel system prevailing among the shoeakers, tailors and various other sedentary vocations. Take the first mentioned as an illustration. A shoemaker visits any large city in search of employment. Having secured a employer, he next procures a "sitting" i. e. a room in an apartment with ten, twenty or fifty of his fellow craftsmen, say in a garre or upper room. He pays for the "sitting, or bench, which he occupies, two shillings a week. I pays six pence or nine pence for his cookin and provides his landlady with the exact mount necessary to purchase his morning, noday and evening meal. He knows the cost a fair living, orders his breakfast, dinner ompper to suit his whim, pays over the amou, and has it set up before him.

CHEAP LODGING HOUSES.

There are lodging houses for meanics and laborers. The latter are charged twshillings or half a crown a week. There is si ilower class of lodging houses where cleands are to be had for three and four pence nr night. These are all licensed, the proprietors being allowed to lodge a certain number, if subject to the most rigid inspection. The avements of the inspectors are very ecocric, the licensed lodging house keepers inevocewing the moment they may be compelto show every nook and corner of their premes.

LIVING RATES.

Prices of all kinds have ve advanced sstly in England during the past few years. he rates of labor has advanced, and living rs keep p

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

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DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 23, 1869.

The local money market was very active to-day, and the volume of discount business was unusually large. Rates range from 8, 9, 10 and 12 per cent, per annum, the lower figures on short paper with first class collaterals, but 10 and 12 are the usual rates for long paper. Speculative movements create a heavy demand for loans, when is pretty liberally met. The banks have their lines full in supplying their customers.

—The following stocks were sold last evening, on second floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer;

First National Bank	$183 50
Exchange National Bank	67 00
Bank of Pittsburgh	55 50
Pittsburgh Insurance Company	55 00
Spray Oil Works	39
	35
Total	4,387

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and P. & R. Oil Line.

Fulton, Marvin & Co 250 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Lockhart & F, 1,113 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Bros, 256 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 252 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Keystone Oil Works, 100 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L. S & Co, 235 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bro, 348 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 1,064 bbls ref to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 80 bbls tar to W Lincoln & Co, Chrome, Harrison.

Pennock & Beeson, 50 bbls lubricating to B T Cromer, Harrison.

Oil Shipped East by Western P. R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyon, 159 bbls refined to Waring, K & Baldwin & Waring, 450 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

A D Miller, 50 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

B D Lee, 50 bbls tar to W G Laird & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined ..... 661 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Penna R. R.

Brooks, Ballentine & Co, 50 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY, November 23, 1869.

CATTLE—There was a large run of cattle this week aggregating fully 1,760 head, against 955 head last week and 1,360 head the previous week. The quality generally this week was of a medium character, mostly of them steers, cows and stags. The offerings of choice cattle were few, and were quickly bought up at $7@7 50 ₩ cwt. Other grades were dull and irregular in price, with sales at prices ranging from $5 5 or 6 50 ₩ cwt as to quality. There was an unsound number of bulls on sale, and some butchers purchased freely at from $4 50 ₩ cwt. There were enough bulls sold to supply the second and third class butchers for two weeks to come. There was a moderate demand for stock steers at $4@5 50 ₩ cwt. A considerable number were left over unsold.

HOGS.—There was a large run of hogs, but prices were well maintained. The general sales were made at $11@11 25 ₩ cwt, with some sales of choice at $11 50, and a few extra at $11 75@12 00 ₩ cwt. A few common stock hogs sold as low as $7 ₩ cwt. Nearly all the stock on hand were left over unsold.

SHEEP—The run of sheep aggregated 2,050 head, against 1,750 head last week and 1,700 head the previous week. The market ruled dull, and prices a shade off from the last week. The general run was common stock of the lower grades, and these were disposed of at nominal prices. The few choice on sale were quickly picked up by our city butchers at full rates, ranging from 5@5½ cts ₩ lb. Culls and Scallawags and very common were dull of sale at prices ranging from $1@2 ₩ head, as to quality.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, November 23, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Par selling, and 1-10 off buying.

FLOUR—Dull and almost nominal at $5 75@5 50 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Active and firmer; sales of No 1 at 91@91c; No 2 at 90@91c, closing steady at 90@90c this afternoon the market was irregular at 90c, seller November; seller December, 91@91½c, seller December.

CORN—Dull and irregular; sales of No 2 at 42@42½c; no grade 3d sold; No 2 at 42@42½c, closing dull at 42c bid for No 2; this afternoon the market was unsettled at 42c bid for No 2, seller the year.

OATS—Quiet and firm; sales of No 2 at 32@32½c; rejected at 30c, closing at 32c bid for No 2.

RYE—Quiet and easier; sales of No 2 at 80@83c; cash, and seller November; rejected at 76c, closing at 80c for No 2.

BARLEY—Quiet and firmer, with buyers at $1 01 seller November for No 2.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at 22@22½c, closing firm with buyers at 22c.

LARD—Steady at 13½c for common to prime Cuba.

PROVISIONS—Dull and easier. Mess pork $20 00@20 50, seller nov; $20 30@20 37½ cash; prime nominal; extra prime $23 00@23 50. Sweet pickled hams 15½@16c for choice sugar cured. Pickled shoulders 11@11½c; pickled bellies, clear sides 13½@13½c; dry salted shoulders loose 11½@11½c. Lard 17c@17½c for choice kettle rendered; 16½@16¾c for steamed.

DRESSED HOGS—Moderately active and steady at $11 50@12 00 shrinking on 200.

WHISKEY—Dull and nominal at $1 05@1 06.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 23.—Flour unchanged and quiet; family $5 25@5 50. Wheat unchanged and firmly; not much offering; red winter $1 09@1 16 for No 2 and $1 17@1 21 for choice; amber $1 09@1 16 for No 2 and $1 16@1 20 for choice; supply not equal to the demand. Oats firmer; small sales at 40@40½c. Rye dull; 74@75c. Barley steady at 85@90c. Barley unchanged and quiet; 70@75c for common to choice. Provisions unchanged and quiet; mess pork $20 50@20 75; lard 13½@13¾c; bulk meats 12½@12¾c; sides 13½@13¾c; sugar cured hams 15@16c; plain 13½@14c; dry salted shoulders 11½@11¾c; sides 13½@13¾c. Butter firm and high; 30@35c for choice. Eggs firm at 30@32c. Cheese quiet at 15@16c. Whiskey dull and lower; $1 05@1 06.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 23.—Cotton firm; sales 23 bales for local trade at 27c. Flour steady; extra family $5 75. Grain firm; red wheat $1 05@1 10; white $1 20. Corn 85c. Rye 70c. Oats 50c on arrival. Rio coffee—prime 25½c. Sugar firm; prime 12½c. Molasses firm at 95c@$1; prime 97½c@$1. Tobacco active; sales to-day 84 hhds at $7@8 60 for common to fine leaf. Hogs steady; for common to good medium; sales 125 hhds on private terms at $11@11 25. Provisions quiet and firm; old pork $31. Bulk shoulders 13c; clear rib 16; clear sides 17½c. Lard 18c. Whiskey firm at $1 02.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.—Flour very dull; low extra and lower grades in buyers favor; $5 25@6 50. Wheat dull and lower; prime red $1 53@1 57; amber $1 60@1 65. Corn in fair demand; mixed western 87½@88c; yellow 90@91c. Oats steady at 60@60½c. Rye dull at 95@$1. Barley and malt quiet and unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Lard firm; kegs 15c. Whiskey dull and lower at $1 05@1 06.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 23, 12:30 P. M.—Spot, 25½c bid. November freely offering at 24½c with 25½c bid. December strong at 24½@24¾c. Market quiet. Crude 19½@19¾c.

NEW YORK, November 23, 12:30 P. M.—Antwerp 5¾; francs, crude 20½@20¾ cents. In New York refined 23½@23½c. Market a trifle firmer.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23, 5:00 P. M.—Spot 25½c; November the bid, 24½c asked; December 24½@24¾c. Crude 19½@19¾ in bulk. Market closes quiet with some inquiry for spot but not sales. November closes weak; December strong, with more buyers than sellers; sales 1,000 bbls November at 24½c; 1,000 bbls November 24¾c; 3,000 bbls December 25c.

OIL CITY, PA., November 23.—The market is quiet at 98 60.

Receipts per River and Rail.

Brilliant Oil Works	2,348 Fisher Bros.
Liberty Oil Works	160 J. Wilkins.
Fayette Oil Works	1,000 Frew.
Spray Oil Works	189 G. Palmer.

Shipments per River and Rail.

Fulton, Marvin & Co 250 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Lockhart & F, 1,113 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bros, 256 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 252 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Keystone Oil Works, 100 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

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McKelvy Bro, 348 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 1,064 bbls ref to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 80 bbls tar to W Lincoln & Co, Chrome, Harrison.

Pennock & Beeson, 50 bbls lubricating to B T Cromer, Harrison.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY EVENING, November 23, 1869. }

Trade to-day was moderately active in most branches of business. We have but few changes to make in prices, and the changes with remarks will be found below, and are the wholesale store price unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 75@80c ₩ gallon, as to quality.

APPLES—Demand good and holders firm at $3 00@3 75 ₩ bbl for good to choice, and for extra $4 00@4 25 ₩ bbl. Common articles are nominal in price.

BUTTER—There is a good demand, with sales of prime to choice at 35@35c ₩ lb. Inferior and common grades are nominal in price.

EGGS—Sales of fresh at 32c ₩ dozen and packed at 30c. Receipts light.

BEANS—Good to choice small Navy beans sell at $2 50@3 ₩ bushel.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market quiet. There are no new hams or sides in the market. New sugar cured shoulders are quoted at 17½c. Dried beef—plain sugar cured 23c. Lard in tierces 17½@18c, and in kegs and bbls 18@19c ₩ lb. Mess pork $32 75 ₩ bbl. There is very little inquiry for bacon, but a good demand for lard.

CORNMEAL—Demand light and prices nominally from $4 to $4 50 ₩ bbl for good to choice.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $12@16 for fair to very choice.

MINCE MEAT—We quote Atmore's mince meat at 16c by firkin or barrel.

CIDER—We quote at $6 00@7 50 ₩ bbl as to quality and size of barrel. Receipts good.

CHEESE—Market dull and easy. Western Reserve at 18c; Hamburg at 18½c; Ohio Factory at 18c; Ohio Goshen at 19c; New York Goshen at 21c; Sweitzer 20@22c, and Limburger 19c ₩ lb.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons good and slow of sale at $15@21 ₩ ton, as to quality.

STRAW—Sales of oat straw at $12 00 ₩ ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3c ₩ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote dried apples in demand at 8@8c ₩ lb. Peaches meet with a good sale at 11½@12c for halves. We quote peaches quarters at 10@10c and pared at 9@9c. We quote pears at $2 50 ₩ bushel, and blackberries at 16@16c ₩ lb.

LARD OIL—Demand good. We quote No. 1 at 91 cent 1 45, and No. 2 at $1 05 ₩ gallon.

HOMINY—We quote at $6 00@6 50 ₩ bbl.

HOGS—Sales in a retail way of dressed at $11 2@12 25 ₩ cwt.

POULTRY, GAME, ETC.—We quote live chickens at 60c@$1 ₩ pair by the coop as to size; dressed with entrails out 12@13c ₩ lb; dressed turkeys 18@20c; dressed ducks 17c; dressed geese 75@$1 00 each; pigeons 75@$1 00 ₩ dozen, wild ducks $5 00@6 00 ₩ dozen, and venison saddles at 25c ₩ lb.

MILL FEED—Sales of bran at 95@$1; shorts at $1 20@1 25, and middlings at $1 75@2 00, as to quality.

ONIONS—Dull; choice are held at 75@90c ₩ bush.

POTATOES—There is a fair demand for peachblows at 55@60c ₩ bush. Common country wagon sales are making in a retail way at 40@45c ₩ bush. Jersey sweets are scarce and in demand at $5 50 ₩ bbl for choice.

FEATHERS—There is a fair demand, and market firm at 60@62½c for No. 1 geese feathers, and for good to prime 55@55c ₩ lb.

SALT—Sales in a retail way at $2 00 ₩ bbl, and to the trade at $1 90 ₩ barrel.

WHISKEY—We quote high wines at $1 05; common rectified $1 05; proof rectified at $1 15, corn whisky $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 50; old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ₩ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₩ gallon.

LIME—We quote Eastern white lime at $1 75, and Cleveland at $2 25 ₩ barrel.

SEEDS—Flax seed is scarce and held firm at $2 20 ₩ bush. Clover seed is quoted at nominal at $8 00@8 50, and timothy seed at $4 00 ₩ bush.

FLOUR—There is a moderate local demand for good brands. All red winter wheat flour sells at $5 75@6 25 ₩ barrel for good to choice, and good to choice spring wheat flour at $5 50@6 ₩ barrel. Old and inferior grades are not much called for and are entirely nominal in price.

RYE FLOUR—We quote rye flour at $5 75 ₩ bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $4 00@4 50 ₩ cwt, as to quality.

GRAIN—Market quiet and dull. We quote red winter wheat nominally at $1 15@1 18 ₩ bush. Prime old yellow shelled or ear corn commands 90@95c ₩ bushel, and new ear corn dull at 75@75c ₩ bushel in depot. On the track oats are in moderate demand at 46@47c ₩ bush. Rye is nominal at prices ranging from 90@$1 00 ₩ bushel as to quality; very little selling at the latter figure. Barley is inactive. Fair to choice may be quoted at $1 10@1 20 ₩ bushel and extra Canadian $1 25@1 30 ₩ bushel. Some inferior barley will hardly command over $1 00 ₩ bushel.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY MORNING, November 24, 1869. }

The market yesterday was quiet and not quotably changed, Crude, at the close, was still firm at 16¾c for S. O. all year, and 17c for 45° at or November. First water 16¾c, and S. O. to July 1st, 1870, 15c. Refined was dull and prices weak. We quote 45° at 33½c November at 34½c; December at 34@34½c; December to March 33½c, and January to March 33½c. The sales reported were:

REFINED OIL.

1,000 bbls November at	34½c
1,000 bbls December at	34½c
1,500 bbls, 500 each January to March	35c

CRUDE OIL.

500 bbls s. o. to November at	17c
2,000 bbls s. o. all year, at	16¾c
1,000 bbls s. o. December at	16½c
1,000 bbls s. o. January to July, at	16½c

All the above oil was rated at 49@49 gravity.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, November 23.—Special Market—Petroleum—Market for crude dull; prices drooping 1,300 bbls sold at 20@20½c. Refined—Business very moderate; sales 2,000 bbls November at 39@39½c, and 1,000 bbls December part at 38c. Crude off the hill. Room from expelling Hatch & Co. for refusal to submit to arbitration. The case referred to arose out of complications of September 28th.

STATE BONDS

Dull. Missouri's 90; old Tennessee's 59; new 52; old Virginia's 56; new 55; North Carolina's 42; new 35.

THE STOCK MARKET

Active and higher on Northwestern towards the close; the common selling up to 74½, and preferred to 87¾. The rise and activity in Northwestern is believed due to a report freely circulated that Mr. Drew had sold to Mr. Woodard a put of 60,000 shares of common at 70 for thirty days. The balance of the market was dull and heavy. Gold not engaging to any extent with the rise in Northwestern.

CLOSING PRICES.

Con on, 85½; Cumberland, 20¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾; Quicksilver, 15½; Mariposa preferred, 16; Atlantic & Pacific, 37¾; Wells-Fargo, 19; American, 34; United States, 52¼; Pacific Mail, 30¾; New York Central, 185¾; Erie, 28¾; preferred, 41; Hudson, 132; preferred, 136; Reading, 98¾; Fort Wayne, 86¾; Michigan Central, 126; Lake Shore 90¾; Illinois Central, 139; Pittsburgh, 87¾; Northwestern, 74¾; pref., 88; Rock Island, 103¾; St. Paul 69¾; preferred, 84½; Wabash, 53; preferred, 88½; Fort Wayne, 86½; Chicago and Alton, 139; preferred, 140; Ohio and Mississippi, 28½; New York Central consolidated, 85 ex; scrip in liquidation; Dubuque 108; Terre Haute 25; do preferred 56.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Boston pfds—Calumet 76. Copper Falls 6; Franklin 9; Hecla 85; Quincy 39.

Sub Treasury balances, $88,454,688.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Cotton heavy and no lower; sales of 1,300 bales at 28c for middling uplands. Flour—Receipts 5,778 bbls; flour heavy and in buyers' favor with rather more doing; sales 12,000 bbls at $5 45@5 75 for superfine, $5 75@6 for extra western, $6 10@6 60 for extra state; $4 90@6 00 for extra western, $6 05@6 75 for multiflowered extra; $6 75@7 50 for round hoop Ohio; $5 75@6 00 for extra St. Louis; $6 75@7 50 for fancy and family do, including a big lot new grade extra for export at $5 20@5 40. Rye flour nominal in moderate request; sales of 400 bbls western on private terms. Corn meal dull and heavy; 2,200 bbls Brandywine at $4 05@4 10; 200 bbls Wainwright, 3,000 bbls Marshall's and 1,000 bbls Graham at $4 05; 600 bbls Jersey at $4 05; 1,000 bbls Brandywine at $4 10. Wheat—Receipts 16,000 bush; market closing decidedly heavy with more doing, both for export and speculation; sales 1,000 bush spring at $1 30; 1,000 bush spring at $1 25 for No 2; 600 bush at $1 28@1 30 for No 1 do; 2,000 bush red winter at $1 30@1 35; 1,000 bush amber red winter at $1 31@1 35 for amber winter; 2,000 bush private terms; 1,000 bush choice white Michigan at $1 60 for white; 1,000 bush white Michigan at $1 60 for white; 1,000 bush white Michigan at $1 60 for white; 1,000 bush

The Daily Commercial.

HOMES OF THE INDIANS.

The Surroundings which Influenced their Selections of Residence—The Works of the Mound Builders.

In the last number of the *North American Review* is a very interesting article by Lewis H. Morgan upon the subject of "Indian Migrations," in which he propounds some very ingenious theories and discusses the question of the origin and distribution of the red men of this country in a very skillful and entertaining manner, speaking at some length of the Indians of the Great Lakes.

He assumes that there was a time when both North and South America were destitute of human inhabitants; that at the period of the discovery of the country a people were found thinly scattered over its area, who agreed so minutely in physical and mental characteristics that they all received a common name, and were regarded as a common stock; and finally that the epoch of their first occupation was of very ancient date.

The two first assumptions require no argument to prove them. As to the third, it seems clear that if the unity of the origin of the Indian race is assumed, the lapse of many ages would be requisite to break an original language into the many existing stock languages, of which there are about forty in North America alone, and to allow these to pass into the multitude of dialects which are now spoken. On the contrary, if a diverse origin of the race is assumed, it would require a long time—Mr. Morgan thinks several thousand years—for families genetically unconnected, and occupying such immense areas as they do, to mingle so completely as to form a typical stock so complete as the Indian stock has become.

Whether the ancestors of the ancient Aborigines were first planted in North or South America is still a mooted question among investigators of this subject, but Mr. Morgan thinks they were first posted in North America, and he argues that they were originally settled in one section of the country, and gradually through their roving habits and the necessities of their situation, spread over the whole country. He thinks they undoubtedly commenced their career as fishermen and hunters, but chiefly as fishermen, and that the mass of them remained substantially in that condition until the time of their discovery by the Europeans. He then reasons that the site of the original location of the Aborigines and the places where they would substantially congregate would be in the immediate vicinity of bodies of water, which yielded fish in abundance, and where the forest, with a supply of game, was at their backs.

Many parts of the country answered these requirements to a greater or less extent, but there were a few which especially recommended the seashores to Indian homes. Foremost among these were the great northern lakes, the south-eastern shores of Lake Ontario, and the vicinity of the beautiful interior lakes of the State of New York, the rivers of New England, and—Mr. Morgan declares—the country now known as Oregon with its great rivers, which have always yielded immense supplies of fish and game. Indeed the advantages of that region seem so great to Mr. Morgan that he does not hesitate to declare it to be the original seat of Indian power, from which, he thinks, they spread over the rest of the country, selecting similar sections in which to locate.

There is no doubt that the Aborigines were most numerous and most powerful in these belts of country along the shores of the lakes so long as they remained a roving race, subsisting by fishing and hunting, until they became what are known as Village Indians, like the Aztecs and Peruvians, and it is even a matter of doubt whether the latter, with all their superior civilization, were a match in battle for the warlike tribes which clustered around the great lakes. Mr. Morgan shows that, although the whole coast of the lakes was a favorite residence of the Indians, there were yet some spots which were deemed particularly desirable, and were held by the tribes clamoring to have occupied them with great tenacity.

Among these were the rapids at the outlet of Lake Superior, held by the Ojibways; the Straits of Mackinaw, controlled by the Ottawas; Georgian Bay, along the shore of which lived powerful branches of the Hurons; Detroit River, where several tribes of Indians were wont to have their council fires, and the south shores of Lake Ontario and the neighborhood of Lakes Cayuga, Seneca and the other small bodies of water in that vicinity, where the powerful Six Nations of New York and Canada, along the shores of the lakes and on the river St. Lawrence, was filled with Indians, powerful and warlike, but as soon as the shore was crossed and one proceeded into the interior, all the lakes in the country was an uninhabited wilderness.

The Indians of this State seem to have penetrated the interior to a considerable extent and to have subsisted at intervals in the vicinity of the little lakes and fish-bearing rivers in which Michigan is so rich, but as permanent homes they clearly preferred the shores of the great lakes and the great channels joining them. In connection with this philosophy of the causes which led the Indians to congregate in such numbers about these lakes, Mr. Morgan says that the Ojibways had a legend that the Great Spirit created two cranes, a male and a female, and set them flying from an opening in the sky, directing them to seek a home upon the earth. They were to alight where they found a place which suited them, and they would then be transformed into a man and woman.

They flew to the earth and spent a long time in visiting various localities of the country, tasting on the prairies and in the woods the flesh of the buffalo, the elk, the deer, the bear, and many other animals, but, though they found all palatable, they feared none would constitute a reliable food for a permanency, which would not fail. At last in their wanderings they came to the rapids at the outlet of Lake Superior, where they found fish in abundance and of the most delicious flavor, making their way through the noisy waters. They saw that they could be taken with ease at all seasons of the year, and at once fixed upon this as their future home, which was reinforced in the instance of the Crane tribe of the Ojibways.

Mr. Morgan also describes at some length the earth works of the so-called Mound Builders, which were found in great numbers in Ohio, in the Mississippi Valley, and lately have been noticed in Wisconsin. Of these, 10 have been described by Mr. Lapham in his treatise upon the subject, and Mr. Morgan thinks that they may be regarded as the remains of so many Pueblo villages, constructed and occupied by the Mound Builders. He argues that these people were probably village Indians from New Mexico, who, having been accustomed to raised houses there, erected embankments of earth as foundations, built their houses upon them, and then raised walls around the edges of these, and around their homes, constituting fortifications and means of security against neighbors who were probably more warlike than themselves.

The mounds are now usually some five or six feet above the country surrounding, and must, ages ago, have been elevated several feet higher so that, with the wall above, which was some six feet high, a formidable means of defense would exist against the rude weapons of warfare which the Indians possessed. They are of such dimensions as to area, that villages of 1,000 or 1,200 souls each could have had their houses upon the summits of the embankments.

In many of the mounds have been found the remains of the dead, with ornaments, weapons, utensils, etc., but this proves nothing against Mr. Morgan's theory, as it was the custom of the Indians to bury their dead, especially distinguished men, only a little way from the homes of the living, and it is agreed by all Mound explorers that but very small portions of the mounds are occupied as cemeteries. The whole subject of the history and customs of the Aborigines is certainly one of deep interest, and it is a cause of congratulation that investigations of the matter are now being pushed forward by so many persons, and with so much energy and learning.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Brunner, Dr. Henry, Baltimore, Md.	3
Chandler, wro., Dennison, Ohio	1
Mercan & Lamb, Mississippi	3
Flaiburn, Mrs. S. S., Brownsville, Pa.	3
Howard & Co., New York	3
Jacoby & Friedman, Philadelphia	3
Mason, Geo. W., Wheeling, Va.	3
Thudium, C. A., Philadelphia, P.	3

AFTER MANY DAYS.—In July last a colored woman named Mrs. Benson, residing in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, made information before Mayor Drum, charging Jerry Roberts with assault and battery. She alleged that the accused came to her house and raised a disturbance. She went to the door and he assaulted and beat her. A warrant was issued, but the accused kept out of the way until yesterday afternoon, when officer Shaffer found and arrested him. The prisoner gave bail for court.

THE ladies of the North Church, Allegheny City, will hold a fair and festival on Thursday and Friday evenings, 25th and 26th, in the Chapel of the Western Theological Seminary, Ridge street, commencing at three o'clock on Thursday afternoon, the proceeds of the fair to aid in the erection of a building for the Sabbath School. A fine assortment of articles both useful and ornamental will be offered for sale, and supper and refreshments served each evening.

FROM VIRGIN ALLEY.—Last evening quiten disturbance was created in Virgin alley, the alleged cause for it being that Charles Frien threatened to kill a female denizen of the alley named Kate Smith. It seems Frien charged Kate with stealing eight, dollars while she denied, and a quarrel ensuing, the alleged threats were indulged in. Kate accordingly peiled the officers to the lockup and made a charge against Frien, and he was locked up for a hearing.

SEASONABLE BOOKS.—Messrs. S. A. Clarke & Co., 119 Wood street, have one of the most extensive and choicest collections of books ever presented to the Pittsburgh public, and our readers in sorting up their libraries would do well to call and examine their catalogue. The rarest and freshest publications may be found upon their shelves, and it will be impossible to get a worthless book.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A LADY.—Ellen E. Cordell, eldest daughter of Allen Cordell, died suddenly at the residence of her father, in Indiana township, yesterday, of heart disease. Dr. A. McQuaide held a post mortem, and the jury found a verdict of "death from disease of the heart." The deceased was thirty-two years of age and resided with her parents in this city for many years.

CASE SETTLED.—A hearing took place before Alderman Irwin, of Allegheny, yesterday, in the case of James Martin against James McCallister, charged with aggravated assault and battery. The case was amicably settled and the accused released. We were wrong in stating yesterday that Mr. McCallister had been committed, he having given bail for his appearance before the Alderman.

VALUE FOR VALUE.—There is one establishment that never departs from this rule—Uhling, Volansbee & Co., corner of Fifth avenue and Wood. This firm is largely engaged in the business of supplying furnishing goods and fashionable clothing for gents and boys. A glance at the immense stock is sufficient to give a visitor an idea of the character of this establishment.

COMMISSIONS RECEIVED.—Recorder Snively yesterday received from the Governor, Commissions for the following named county officers: Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer —Joseph Bourne. For Clerk of the Orphans' Court—Alex. Hilands. For Recorder—Thos. H. Hunter. For Register—Joseph R. Gray.

FOR THE WORKHOUSE.—The parties named below were taken to the workhouse yesterday: John Snyder, John Scheiffner, James Freeman, Henry Noland, John Hays, Patrick McCann, John Harris, John Turkey, Simon Leonard and Fred. Klink.

LEG BROKEN.—A child named Mooney, aged fifteen months, residing with its parents on Liberty street, Sixteenth ward, had a leg broken on Monday, by a sack of potatoes falling upon it.

THE NINTH WARD ACCIDENT.

Dangerous Condition of the Little Boy—The Step-father Committed to Jail.

We stated in yesterday's paper that a little boy named Willie Martin had been struck on the head with a stone, thrown by his step-father, and very seriously injured. We have since learned that the name of the step-father is William Martin, and that of the boy Henry Hennin. We have also gained the following particulars: Martin is engaged as laborer at Marshall's stove foundry in the Ninth ward, and on Monday was wheeling out "clinkers." He is greatly annoyed by boys, who, by the way, are worse than those of any other ward in the city. On this occasion he wheeled a barrow full of cinders outside, and being called away, left it undumped. When he returned he found it had been pushed over, and looking around he saw a lot of boys running away. He seized a stone and threw it at them. Unfortunately, the missile struck his step-son, the boy Hennin, fracturing his skull and inflicting a frightful gash on his left temple. He was rendered unconscious, and in this state was carried to his home on Carson, near Pike street, where Dr. W. C. Retter was called to attend. A piece of the skull was entirely crushed in, and this was removed by the physician. Yesterday morning Lieutenant Emmett made information before Mayor Brush charging Martin with felonious assault and battery. He was arrested and placed in the lock-up, and in the afternoon was committed to jail for a hearing on December 8th. Dr. Retter stated that it is impossible to form an opinion about the result of the wounds within two weeks, as he might live for three or four days then die. He thought, however, that with careful nursing and good treatment he might possibly recover, but he would give no definite opinion inside of two weeks. From this statement the accused was committed as above mentioned. Mr. Martin, before being committed to jail, stated his intentions of committing suicide. His wife and child, a small girl, were present when he was taken to jail and they followed him, weeping bitterly meanwhile.

A Religious Prisoner—He is Sent to the Workhouse.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning, officer Anderson, of the Fifth avenue patrol, arrested a young man, a denizen of the South Side, for drunkenness. He first told the youth to "take a walk," but he declined, and asked the officer to arrest him. His request was complied with. Shortly after being placed in a cell in the watchhouse, the prisoner got down on his knees and made a most fervent prayer. His petitions were to the effect that a pardon might be granted to the hard hearted policeman who arrested him, and that the mercy and forgiveness might be extended to policemen for arresting innocent people, who have committed no crime, himself, for instance; that mercy and pardon might be granted the Mayor for sending an innocent people to jail; that the door of his prison cell might be opened, in order that he might be permitted to cut and see his dear wife once more before he would die. After praying for about fifteen minutes, with the door of his cell not being opened, he concluded by asking that he might be permitted to leave this troublesome world. Here he fell over on the floor of the cell—not dead, but asleep. When the watchhouse officers had been slept off, he was taken before Mayor Drum for a hearing. A gentleman from the South Side, his brother-in-law, stated that he was a worthless fellow, neglected his family and doing nothing but indulging in drink. Upon hearing this the Mayor committed the accused to the Workhouse for thirty days. After hearing the sentence he said to the Mayor, "You know your duty; I am satisfied."

The Stalls in the Diamond Market—Important Changes Contemplated.

The Market Committee have passed a resolution requesting the City Solicitor to prepare an ordinance to be submitted to Councils, which shall authorize the Committee to sell at auction, to the highest bidders, the *choices* for the butcher and vegetable stalls for a lease of ten years at certain stipulated rents, commencing, April 1st, 1870. The highest rent received from any one of the stalls at present is $175 a year, and so valuable have the stalls become that several thousand dollars have been paid in the way of bonus, for unexpired leases having but a few years to run. Should the ordinance pass, the increase in the rental paid to the city, for over ten years, and the committee think that they can raise a large revenue by pursuing the plan suggested. The announcement of the determination has caused considerable excitement among the butchers, who anticipate much higher rents for the coming ten years. It is all well enough for the Councils to look after the revenues, but they should be careful not to put the stall rents up too high, or the consumers of meat and vegetables will be compelled to pay the increase, and more too, perhaps.

An Old Larceny—The Perpetrator of a Theft Committed Two Years Ago Arrested.

Dr. Daniel McMeal yesterday made information before Alderman McMasters, charging an old man named James Cassiday with the larceny of $200. The circumstances of the case are as follows: About two years ago, Cassiday was an inmate of Mercy Hospital, undergoing treatment for sore eyes, and one day, after having recovered sufficiently to go about, he was sent by those in charge of the hospital—the Sisters—to the First National Bank, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, to get two checks—one calling for $30 and the other $20, called. He arrived at the bank, at the hospital people afterwards learned, and procured the checks, but he never returned to it. A day or two ago, as Dr. McMeal, who is interested in and connected with the hospital, was delivering a short address to the students, he observed Cassiday at work in a stable, and at his request the latter was brought into the stable-man at that place. On returning to town he made the information above recited was arrested and committed to jail for trial. He acknowledged the theft.

And They Fought Nobly, &c—Attempted Swindling.

In Carpenter's alley, Seventh ward, resides, among others, Henry Claggett and his wife Sarah. They are colored and, from a demonstration which occurred yesterday, do not appear to get along very peaceably. They were both drunk and during the afternoon and evening, quite noisy, fighting and quarreling in the house and alarmed the neighbors to a considerable extent. Officers Little, Chalfant and Dinnen were sent for and only by dint of united efforts were the combatants arrested. They were hauled to the lock-up in a wagon. The officers had their uniforms very much torn and almost pulled off during the mêlée. The scuffle. After being placed in the lock-up the female attempted suicide by hanging, using her clothing in making a rope, but Captain Graham kept a watch over her and frustrated her designs.

The Coming Lecturer.

"Decidedly one of the most sparkling and effective lectures of the season was that delivered last evening by the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith. From the beginning to the close—an hour and a half—the interest of his hearers was unabated, permitted to flag, for an instant. Though enjoying every picture which the eloquence of the speaker called before us, we were sensible of continued progression. Never in so small a compass of time, have incidents, events, anecdotes, critisism and poetry, jest and humor been crowded together as in that discourse. The attendance, thanks no doubt to the reputation which the gentleman has achieved as a lecturer, was large—larger than the spacious apartments could comfortably accommodate, but so interesting was the discourse that no one appeared to feel any inconvenience."—*Brooklyn Times.*

The Homeopathic Fair.

As we noticed briefly, a few days ago, there will be an unusually large (and we hope successful) fair, held in City Hall, commencing December 7, and continuing about ten days. This fair is for the benefit of the Homeopathic Hospital—an institution well worthy the support of our citizens—and will be under the auspices of the Ladies' Homeopathic Charitable Association, who will be assisted by numbers of those interested in the cause, and in the welfare of the sick and suffering. It is hoped that this enterprise, gotten up by the interest of an institution which is so creditable in every way to our city will receive the hearty support and co-operation of the whole community. Let each do his share to help along the good work.

CHILD FOUND DROWNED.—Last evening, between five and six o'clock, word was brought to the Twelfth ward station house, that the body of a child was lying in the river at the foot of Twenty-eighth street (formerly Morton) street. Lieutenant Emmett went down and found the child in the water. It was a fully developed female infant, but how it came to its death can only be conjectured. The body was removed to the station house, and Coroner Clawson notified, and will hold an inquest this morning. There is a probability that this may be one of those mysterious cases of infanticide which are so frequent in this community.

CHEAP MUSIC.—Benjamin W. Hitchcock, No. 24 Beaman street, New York, is the publisher of a popular series of music that will find their way into every home in the country where there is musical talent. So successful has this cheap music become, Mr. Hitchcock has been encouraged to issue a new monthly magazine, containing a number of vocal and instrumental pieces and an interesting amount of art gossip. Two numbers of this magazine are now before the public, and we are assured it is one of the most successful periodicals now published. The price per copy is twenty-five cents, and it is really worth twice the money. Pittock has the magazine for sale.

TELEGRAPH RATES REDUCED.—The Western Union Telegraph Company have reduced the rates from Pittsburgh to Oil City, and all points in the oil country to twenty cents for a message of ten words. This will also be the rate for messages *between* the different points in the oil country. Rate from those offices to Philadelphia and the rate from Baltimore is reduced to fifty cents, and to New York to sixty-five cents. Tariff from Pittsburgh to Milwaukee reduced to eighty-five cents. These facts will be borne in mind.

AN ACCOMMODATING PRISONER.—An Israelite giving his name as Julius Boyge, came into the office of Captain Robert Graham, at the watch house, last evening about seven o'clock, and said that a friend of his was in the lock-up and he wanted to be locked up with him. The Captain asked him why he wanted to be placed in custody, when he said: "Oh, I'm drunk, and I do not want to give a policeman the trouble of arresting me." Seeing that he was under the influence of liquor the Captain placed him in a cell and entered his name on the docket.

INQUEST.—Coroner Clawson yesterday held an inquest on the body of Dennis Carlin, the old man who was killed on Monday afternoon near the outer depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway by falling from a wagon. The jury found a verdict of accidental death.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A little child residing in the Sixteenth ward accidentally got hold of a box of concentrated lye, yesterday, and swallowed a portion of the contents, burning its mouth and throat terribly. Two physicians are summoned to attend it.

J. HYATT SMITH'S LECTURES.—This distinguished traveler, who has earned a high reputation as a speaker and humorist, will lecture on Thursday and Friday evenings, at the Academy of music. His subjects are "From England to Italy," and "From the Pope to the Pyramids"

PRACTICAL LECTURE.—Rev. J. B. Clark, D.D., will lecture on "Work and Wages," on Friday evening next, in the hall of the Seventeenth ward school house, for the benefit of the Free Baptist Mission in Hatfield. Those who attend will hear a practical subject discussed in a plain, practical manner.

DISCHARGED.—Mr. Charles Morton Price, whose arrest for obtaining board by false pretenses we mentioned yesterday, was honorably discharged, the prosecutor failing to appear.

THE JAIL.—There are eighty-six prisoners now in the jail—forty-six court cases and forty vagrants. Of the latter, nineteen are females.

THE COLORADO CANONS.

Lecture of Professor Powell, at the Academy of Music.

Professor Powell, the explorer of the canons of the Colorado river, delivered a lecture last evening, on the subject of his explorations, at the Academy of Music. The attendance was very large. The Professor spoke for an hour and a half, in an easy, conversational style. The lecture was divided into two parts; one descriptive of his boat journey from the mouth of Green river, on the Colorado, to the mouth of the Virgin, the objective point of the expedition, and the other comprising a very clear and lucid dissertation on the geology of the Colorado basin, and the origin in his back geological ages, of the remarkable canons of the Colorado and its tributaries and tributaries. There was not much variety in the Professor's descriptions of his difficulties and dangers in running the canons, as the history of one adventure was the history of the others. He gave wonderful accounts of the scenery in the deep gorges of the river, and from the lofty peaks of the bluffs and mountains, by which the stream is imprisoned. One point we do not remember to have seen made clear in any of the printed accounts of the Colorado was that in no place do the walls of the canons rise vertically to a greater height than a thousand feet; they then slope off in terraces, often reaching an altitude of five, six and seven thousand feet. The origin of the canons of the Colorado basin, the Professor argues, is due to the flow of water from the snow covered mountains on the east and west sides of the basin, through the countless years of geological time.

We have no space to make even a brief reference to the striking points of the lecture. The Professor's descriptive powers are fine, in fact very much better than the ordinary, and if at times he became a little involved, the audience good humoredly and patiently waited until he got through explaining again. His presence carries with it the idea of those qualities which carried him through the dangers and difficulties of the exploration, before which most men would have quailed.

The Safe Deposit Company.

If any argument were needed why persons who have bonds and other valuable securities should avail themselves of the protection afforded by the vaults of the Safe Deposit Companies in those cities where such institutions have been established, it is furnished in the account we published yesterday of the robbery of the "Boylston National Bank of Boston," by which the vault of the bank was broken in tin boxes of over half a million of dollars of securities were stolen by professional thieves. For the information of our readers, and in order that special attention may be directed to this case, we republish the article entire, as it appes red in our telegrams yesterday:

BOYLSTON BANK OF BOSTON ROBBED OF HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

BOSTON, November 22.—The Boylston National Bank, corner of Washington and Boylston streets, was entered between Saturday and Monday and a safe broken open and robbed of its contents. The outer vault, most of them belonging to private individuals, and some valuable papers belonging to States bonds, and were contained in twenty-five or more tin boxes. The bonds will be of little use to individuals. It is not possible at the present time to give the description and amount of securities taken as the bank officers do not know just what amounts the depositors individually had on hand, but it is believed by the cashier that the loss will not exceed $500,000.

BOSTON, November 22.—On the 26th of October a man giving his name as W. A. Judson hired a room adjoining the bank, as a dealer in California Wine Bitters, putting in a large stock of bottles thus labeled, and sufficient cause for the bank robbery. He was of brick and two feet thick. At this point the safe was found drilled through and the deposits removed. The iron casing to the safe was then bored, probably during Saturday night and a certain morning, by the operator to reach the property in the outer apartment of the safe. The property stolen, as previously stated, was in some thirty tin boxes, ranged upon shelves, and deposited in the bank by individuals for safe keeping. No funds of the bank were taken.

No such occurrence could by any possibility have taken place in the Safe Deposit Company vaults in this city, as the guards are always on duty day and night, besides which, the vaults are constructed that the guard can see around and over it at all times.

Carriages for Balls and Parties

Only four dollars, at J. & W. J. Burns's, 19 Grant street.

Juniper Tar Soap

Is a certain cure for Chapped Hands and all Roughness or Irritation of the Skin, Eczema, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Pimples, and all other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

Hazard & Caswell's Juniper Tar Soap.

For sale at Rankin's, No. 44 Sixth street.

Carriages to Operas and Concerts

Only three dollars, at Burns's, 19 Grant street.

Phrenology

The rooms of Fowler & Wells, Lafayette Hall, are thronged day and evening. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions, of character, $1 to $3. Persons in search of best business selection of companions, &c., to

Carriages to Operas and Concerts

Only three dollars, at Burns's, 19 Grant street.

We Live in Three Climates.

In this country we have at different seasons of the year, the temperature of three climates. Our springs and autumns have a softness and mildness that belong only to the temperate zones; our mid-summers are torrid, and our midwinters almost Arctic in their frigidity. These changes, involving a variation of from ninety to one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit during the year, are upon the whole conducive to health and long life, but they bear a fearful tax upon us some distressing complaints which can only be escaped by the exercise of due care and the use of a proper antidote when the system is predisposed to contract them. The most and most annoying of these disorders is dyspepsia, once supposed to be incurable, but which, since the introduction of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, now about twenty years ago, has ceased to be a perplexing and dangerous disease.

In the spring and fall, but more especially in the fall, the symptoms of dispepsia are generally known among mankind. The diminished vitality of the animal fluids under the burning sun of summer, is apt to leave the stomach weak and indolent and incompetent to the task of perfect digestion. It requires a tonic which will rouse it from the lethargy and brace and invigorate without irritating or inflaming it. This has been supplied in the wonderful and reliable preparation which has replaced in a great measure all the old pill-and-potion formula prescribed by physicians, under the false idea that the disorder could not be cured. The success of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS in the last two varieties of dispepsia, acute or chronic, has effectually exploded the fallacy, and it is now recommended as a specific for indigestion by the most eminent members of the medical profession.

Hostetter's Bitters

At Rankin's, No. 44 Sixth avenue.

Richard E. Breed & Co.,

100 WOOD STREET,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CHINA AND Table Furniture,

GENERALLY.

SELL

Silver Plated Ware,

WARRANTED IN QUALITY

EQUAL TO THE BEST,

At Prices which cannot fail to satisfy those wishing to purchase.

CALL AND SEE.

THE PITTSBURGH VINEGAR WORKS.

Ballou & Adams,

167, 168, 169 and 170

SECOND AVENUE,

Are now prepared to furnish VINEGAR at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Attention is particularly called to our

EXTRA WINE VINEGAR.

MALAGA GRAPES.

30 kegs Choice Malaga Grapes.

NEW RAISINS.

200 boxes prime New Layers;
25 boxes Fancy Brand Layers;
75 mats New Seedless,
100 boxes New Valencia.

FIGS, PRUNES, &c

1 cask New Turkey Prunes;
300 drums New Figs,
5,000 Fresh Cocoa Nuts.

NEW CURRANTS

50 casks New Currants.

TO ARRIVE AND FOR SALE BY

REYMER & BROS.

D. COWLEY, M. D.,

Surgeon and Homœopathic Physician.

City Office. No. 498 PENN STREET, above Garrison alley. Office hours from 11 A. M to 2 P. M.

East Liberty Office and Residence, PENN STREET (Greensburg Pike), third house east of Denniston avenue. Office hours—8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS, OYSTERS.

J. P. Anger & Co.'s Brand.

BEST IN THE CITY; TRY THEM AND BE CONVINCED.

F. G. Craighead,

AGENT,

211 LIBERTY STREET.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Vermilion.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
Pure White Lead, ... 91 parts.
Linseed Oil, ... 9 "
100

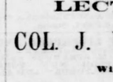
$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

Office, No. 9 Smithfield street.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, *Cum testamento annexo*, on the estate of A. G. LOYD, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them to

GEORGE A. CHALFANT,
CHARLES H. SPANG,
Administrators C. T. A., Etna, Allegheny county, Penna.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL KINDS; ALSO,

Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Truck Copying Presses,

IMPROVED MONEY DRAWER, &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 102 SECOND AVENUE.

Near Wood street, Pittsburgh. Scales Repaired promptly.

THIEF DETECTED.

Stolen Watches Recovered.

Yesterday morning a young man named John Kennara, entered the pawn broking establishment of N. Gallinger, corner of Penn and Twelfth streets, and asked to be shown some articles. His request was complied with, and he examined a number of watches and rings, but purchased nothing. As he was leaving, Mr. Gallinger noticed that a watch was missing, and calling Kennera back so informed him. Word was dispatched to officer Roger O'Mara, of the Mayor's police, and on coming down the accused was placed in his custody. He was searched and on his person was found the stolen watch. Information for larceny was then made against him before Alderman Taylor, and after a partial hearing he was committed to jail for a further hearing. A search warrant was also issued at the suggestion of Mr. Gallinger, and officer O'Mara visited the house where the accused stops, on Anderson street, Allegheny, and searched his room. In his trunk was found a ladies gold watch, a silver watch bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Captain Samuel McGovern, Company I, 93d Penna. Vols.;" two other silver watches and a gold ring—the whole valued at about $150. Mr. Gallinger identified all the articles as his property. These articles, it is supposed were stolen about four or five weeks ago, since which time Kennara made several visits to Gallinger's establishment, appropriating the property in the same manner in which he operated yesterday. His efforts yesterday were not as successful as on the previous occasions, and resulted in the unearthing of the above described property. In this connection we are forced to state that there is no more pro-bono obligino or ready officer on the force than Roger O'Mara.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Last night but three of the brilliant engagement of

LUCILLE WESTERN

And the popular young actor Mr. JAMES A. HERNE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 24, 1869, last night but one of

EAST LYNNE: OR THE ELOPEMENT.

Lady Isabel, Madame Vine, } ..... Lucille Western.
Sir Francis Levison ..... Mr. Jas. A. Herne.

In preparation—Lean and The Child Stealer.

LUCILLE WESTERN MATINEE SATURDAY.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.

H. W. WILLIAMS.....Sole Lessee and Manager.

The renowned and celebrated HOOKER TYROLEAN OPERA TROUPE, the greatest Negro Comedian in the world, J. W. McANDREWS, JENNIE BENSON and the great Variety Dragon in a splendid Bill of Novelties. The new sensational drama entitled "The Midnight Murder; or the Knave of Clubs."

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½ o'clock.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER,

Penn street, near Sixth, late St. Clair.

V. E. BRAMER.....Manager.

GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES.
SANDY AND JENNIE.
LOVING COUPLE.
YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER!

Thursday, November 25—First appearance of Miss MAY GILFORD and JOHNNY WEAVER.

BURNELL'S

Museum and Parlor Menagerie.

The Great Family Resort, FIFTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Wood streets, opposite Building Theater. OPEN DAY AND EVENING all the year round.

Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

ST. BRIDGET'S FAIR,

OPEN EVERY NIGHT,

IN THEIR CHURCH, ELEVENTH WARD, Market street and Herron avenue.

Cars pass within one square.

Cathedral Band in attendance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

One Week, Commencing MONDAY, November 29th,

The Grand Military Allegory OF THE

DRUMMER BOY;

OR, BATTLE OF SHILOH,

To be produced by Two Hundred Veterans and Fifty Ladies of the city, under the management of Poets Laureate, G. A. R., for the benefit of their CHARITY FUND.

Twelve Beautiful Tableaux,

Familiar Camp Scenes,

Thrilling Battle Scenes,

Southern Prison Scenes, etc.

Seats may be secured each day from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., at the office of Lee S. Smith, No. 129 Smithfield street, second floor.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ "

G. A. R. LECTURES.

Mrs. FRANCES M. CARTER,

Will give a Series of

SELECT RECITATIONS,

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 24, 1869.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

Barbara Frietchie ..... Whittier.
The Polish Boy ..... Southey.
Queen Catharine's Trial ..... Shakespeare.
Bingen on the Rhine ..... Joan Ingelow.
The Lost Heir ..... Hood.

PART II.

The Big Shoe ..... From Mother Goose for Old Folks.
Wounded Undo Death ..... J. W. Watson.
Sheridan's Ride ..... T. B. Read.
The Diver ..... Schiller.
Charles Machree ..... W. J. Hoppin.

Tickets, 50 cents. No Reserved Seats. Tickets can be procured at the office of Lee S. Smith, 129 Smithfield street, second floor.

Doors open at 7½. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets for sale at the Library Rooms.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, November 19, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

For the construction of a Public Sewer from Sixth street and Wood street to Seventh street, on the Grading and Paving of Lesher street, from Forty-fifth street to Forty-seventh street, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, December 1st, 1869, at 12 M.

No bids will be received unless made out on the proper blanks.

Specifications and blanks for bidding can be had at this office. The right reserved to reject any and all bids.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, November 19, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That $5,000 of the Water Extension Loan Bonds of the issue of 1868,

Will be paid if presented at this office on December 1st, 1869.

R. J. McGOWAN, Controller.

IN THE WIDENING OF ERIN STREET, in the City of Pittsburgh.

Court of Quarter Sessions, No. 17, March Session, 1869. Miscellaneous Docket.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the Assessment of Damages in this case, made by the Viewers appointed by the Court in the above case, has been approved, and all parties assessed with benefits are hereby required to pay the same within thirty days from this date, otherwise they will be entered as liens against the property and collected according to law.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.
No. 106 FIFTH AVENUE.

EDUCATIONAL.

Kenwood Boarding School,

FOR BOYS,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

REV. J. P. TAYLOR.....Rector.
CHARLES JACOBUS, A. M.....Head Master.

This School has had a successful experience of Fifteen Years, is thorough in its course of Classical and English Studies, and offers unusual facilities. Catalogues sent on application. tvths

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL KINDS; ALSO,

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Office, No. 9 Smithfield street.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, *Cum testamento annexo*, on the estate of A. G. LOYD, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them to

GEORGE A. CHALFANT,
CHARLES H. SPANG,
Administrators C. T. A., Etna, Allegheny county, Penna.

AUCTION SALES.

Robert H. Patterson & Co.,

CORNER OF

Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Will, on every Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,

And everything appertaining to the Horse.

Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.

JOHN H. STEWART,
AUCTIONEER.

STOCK SALES.

1,000 SHARES

ALLEGHENY GAS STOCK,

AT AUCTION.

On Friday Evening, Nov. 26, at 7½ o'clock

At Leggate's Auction House, 159 Federal street, Allegheny, will be sold by Auction, 1,000 shares increased Capital Stock of the Allegheny Gas Co.

A. LEGGATE, Auct.

RARE CHANCE

FOR LUMBERMEN.

The undersigned has for sale the Timber on 120 Acres, near Llewellyn, Crawford county, Pa., has been estimated at 4,000,000 feet, eight years to cut and take it away. Will be sold on reasonable terms. The Lumber can be sold on track of K. and P. R. R. at Linsville, Pa., for $7 50 per 1,000 feet, all kinds. For further particulars address T. McCLEARY, at New Castle, Pa., or H. P. MILLER, Esq., at Linsville, or SIDNEY SHEPARD, near the Timber, who will show the same.

T. McC